



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-223
Monday
22 November 1993

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-223

CONTENTS

22 November 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Military Agrees With International Protection Force <i>[Kigali Radio]</i>	1
Government Spokesman Says More Troops Needed <i>[AFP]</i>	1

Equatorial Guinea

Nation To Hold Legislative Elections 21 Nov	1
Opposition Urges Postponement <i>[Madrid Radio]</i>	1
Politicians Prepare for Elections <i>[AFP]</i>	2
U.S., Spain Accused of Partiality <i>[Madrid Radio]</i>	2
Elections Reportedly Not Pluralistic <i>[Madrid Radio]</i>	3
Campaign Progress Pleases President <i>[AFP]</i>	3
Turnout Termed 'Complete Farce' <i>[London International]</i>	3

EAST AFRICA

Eritrea

President Isayas Leaves for Emirates, Kuwait <i>[Asmara Radio]</i>	5
--	---

Ethiopia

President Holds Talks With Egyptian Foreign Minister <i>[Addis Ababa Radio]</i>	5
Musa Delivers Mubarak Message <i>[Cairo MENA]</i>	5

Somalia

Aidid Addresses Supporters, Thanks God for 'Victory' <i>[Voice of the Great Somali People]</i>	5
Commentary Highlights Address <i>[Voice of the Great Somali People]</i>	6
Twelve Factions Opposing Aidid Form Alliance <i>[AFP]</i>	6
Somali Faction Urges Mubarak to Reject Separation of North <i>[Cairo MENA]</i>	6
Salvation Alliance Adopts 'Common Political Strategy' <i>[Voice of the Somali Republic]</i>	6
Somaliland Minister Opposes Reliance on Foreign Aid <i>[Radio Hargeysa]</i>	7
Somaliland Council of Elders Hold Meeting <i>[Radio Hargeysa]</i>	8
United Somali Front Announces Support for SNA <i>[Voice of the Great Somali People]</i>	8

SOUTH AFRICA

Mandela Views ANC Role During Constitution Talks <i>[SAPA]</i>	9
Anyaoku on Interim Constitution	9
Natal Leader Comments <i>[SAPA]</i>	9
Buthelezi Views Government, ANC Noting Alliance <i>[SAPA]</i>	9
IFP Stops Mandela From Speaking 20 Nov <i>[SAPA]</i>	10
Mandela Ends Week-Long Campaign in Natal <i>[SAPA]</i>	10
Campaign 'Resounding Success' <i>[SAPA]</i>	11
Buthelezi, Dutch Foreign Minister on Elections <i>[Amsterdam DE VOLSKRANT 19 Nov]</i>	11
Winnie Mandela's Car Fired on 20 Nov <i>[SAPA]</i>	11
Police Comment on Incident <i>[SAPA]</i>	12
ANC Issues Statement <i>[SAPA]</i>	12

South African Press Review for 19 Nov [THE CITIZEN 18 Nov, etc]	12
Press Review for 21 Nov [SUNDAY TIMES 21 Nov, etc]	13

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Government 'Gives In' To 'Save' Negotiations [Lisbon International]	14
Formal Talks Slated for 22 Nov [Luanda Radio]	14
More on 5-Point Agenda [Luanda TV]	14
Dos Santos Returns, Comments on Recent Events [Luanda TV]	14
Notes Peace Process 'Obstacles' [SAPA]	15
Calls for Discussions, Solutions [Luanda Radio]	15
Savimbi Advocates Provisional Government [Voz do Galo Negro]	16

Comoros

New Election Date Expected in '10 Days' [AFP]	16
---	----

WEST AFRICA

Cote d'Ivoire

Communique Notes President's Return [Abidjan Radio]	17
Reporters Denied Access [AFP]	17
Opposition Parties Urge Transitional Government [AFP]	17
Mayors To Meet Prime Minister 26 Nov [Abidjan Radio]	17
FPI's Gbagbo Tours Tanda Region [Abidjan TV]	17
Curtails Visit, Returns to Abidjan [LA VOIE 22 Nov]	18
Daily on 'Calm' Surrounding President's Return [FRATERNITE MATIN 20-21 Nov]	18

Ghana

NPP Issues Statement on Events in Nigeria [Accra Radio]	19
Statement Issued on Events in Cote D'Ivoire [Accra Radio]	19

Nigeria

General Abacha Meets SDP's Abiola [Lagos Radio]	19
Meets U.S., British Envoys [Lagos TV]	19
Other Dignitaries Briefed [Lagos Radio]	20
Abacha Bids Farewell to Government Members [Lagos Radio]	20
Spokesman Outlines Task Ahead [London International]	20
BBC Reports 'Cool Reception' to New Government [London International]	21
SDP's Abiola: Government Change 'Act of God' [AFP]	21
Ruling Council Decree Repeals Existing Constitution [Lagos TV]	22
Defense Official Says New Regime Only Temporary [Lagos Radio]	22
Brigade Commanders Take Over From State Governors [Lagos Radio]	22
Papers Review Abacha Seizure of Power, Abiola Reaction [AFP]	23
Government, NLC Reach 'Positive' Accord [Lagos Radio]	23
Senators Refuse To Surrender Their Mandate, Accuse Army [AFP]	23
Military Takeover Denounced [London International]	24
Labor Congress Maintains Strike Order [AFP]	24
Foreign Reaction Noted [AFP]	24
NLC Ready for Talks on Fuel Prices [Lagos Radio]	25
Labor Ends Week-Long Strike [AFP]	25
Government Sets New Fuel Prices [Lagos TV]	25
Human Rights Activist Reviews Meeting With Abacha [London International]	26
Police Arrest, Beat NRC Party Leader [AFP]	27
Official To Face Charges [Lagos Radio]	27

Togo

Government Delays Date for Parliamentary Vote [AFP]	27
Postpones Elections to 20 Jan '94 [Lome Radio]	27
Government Corrects Timetable for Voters' Register [Lome Radio]	28

Burundi

Military Agrees With International Protection Force

EA1911181593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Excerpts] In Burundi, the country's highest-ranking military officers agree with the dispatching and deployment of an international protection force of 200 men. This is what emerged from a meeting they held yesterday with Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, interim chairman of the Front for Democracy in Burundi, FRODEBU—the ruling party. The agreement was achieved after eight hours of discussions. Stanislas Ndaishimye reports from Bujumbura:

[Begin Ndaishimye recording] There were eight hours of discussion on using an international protection force. This is a question that most of the Burundian Army has been asking themselves since the day the government appealed to the international community following the assassination of the head of state, Melchior Ndadaye, and four of his close aides, including the National Assembly chairman and his deputy on 21 October 1993.

The Army high command said loudly that the arrival of such a foreign force would be humiliating, while the government argued that it could no longer agree to remain a sort of testing ground for confidence to be shown toward its army. [sentence as heard] The government recalled that after Melchior Ndadaye's victory in the 1 June 1993 presidential election, the then chief of staff declared that his troops bowed loyally before the will of the people, yet this did not prevent elements of the same army from assassinating their commander in chief. FRODEBU came to wonder whether it was in fact the troops who were ruling, which is still a question worth asking. [passage omitted]

Sylvestre Ntibantunganya wished that [words indistinct] in the shortest possible time will be composed of 180 men mainly in charge of the personal safety of government members. It is not yet known which countries will send troops. [end recording]

Government Spokesman Says More Troops Needed

AB2011110893 Paris AFP in English 1042 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Text] Addis ABABA, Nov 20 (AFP)—A Burundi Government spokesman called for 800 foreign troops to be deployed in his country, saying a 200-strong force already pledged by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) would not be enough.

Jean-Marie Ngendahayo said the OAU contingent would be "insufficient to restore order in the country" following the October 21 military coup, which was followed by widespread ethnic massacres.

"Our government's situation is very delicate.... We can only restore order if we get a larger contingent of foreign troops, since we are nothing if the army does not obey," he said.

The OAU announced Friday that it was sending 180 troops and 20 civilians to Burundi. It said the mission would last six months and would help "establish a system of protection and observation to restore confidence in the country."

But Ngendahayo told a press conference that his government was still "unsure of the loyalty of Burundian soldiers" in the wake of the coup, led by elements of the army dominated by the Tutsi minority.

During the insurrection, which collapsed after a few days, the rebels killed President Melchior Ndadaye, the first head of state from the majority Hutus.

Ngendahayo, Burundi's communications minister, said the country's first priority had to be "to stop the massacres in Burundi." He said the army was no longer committing massacres, but warned that "it has given weapons to reservists so that they can complete the task."

"We need protection, not only for the 23 members of the government, but also for provincial governors and regional authorities," he said.

"We should not treat the army like spoilt children, but we are talking with them. I think they are looking for a way out," he said, in an apparent reference to negotiations with rebel army elements.

He said Burundi "has no intention of dismantling the army, as that would be equivalent to declaring war in the country."

Despite his comments, he said he was optimistic that order could be restored, "because we have the support of 80 percent of the people, and the international community."

Equatorial Guinea

Nation To Hold Legislative Elections 21 Nov

Opposition Urges Postponement

LD1911191493 Madrid RNE International in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] The parties belonging to the Joint Opposition Platform in Equatorial Guinea have asked Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and French President Francois Mitterrand to pressure the main leader of the country, Teodoro Obiang Nguema, to postpone the legislative elections due to be held on Sunday [21 November 1993].

Meanwhile, members of the Guinean opposition have demonstrated in front of the Equatorial Guinea's

embassy in Madrid to denounce the electoral process in Equatorial Guinea leading up to next Sunday's elections. Furthermore, the humanitarian organization Amnesty International has condemned the continuing human rights violations in Equatorial Guinea which cancel the guarantees that citizens need to be able to freely exercise their civil and political rights in next Sunday's elections.

Politicians Prepare for Elections

AB2011080693 Paris AFP in English 0641 GMT
20 Nov 93

[Excerpts] Libreville, Nov 20 (AFP)—The tiny West African state of Equatorial Guinea goes to the polls Sunday in what at face value looks like its first ever multi-party election.

But not many are convinced that the appearance of choice in the ballot for the 80 seats in the National Assembly carries through into reality, least of all the State Department in Washington.

Department spokeswoman Christine Shelly said Friday [19 November] the ballot, originally scheduled for September 12, would be a "travesty of democracy."

"In order to create an atmosphere free of intimidation, the government needs to release immediately all political prisoners, cease the torture in the prisons, punish those responsible for these abuses and compensate those persons unjustly detained," Shelly said in a statement. [passage omitted]

Opposition figures have stepped up their appeals to other African states not to take the president up on his offer to send observers, and have asked European nations not to lend financial or logistical support to the poll.

Even among the 13 parties of the legal opposition there are divisions. Six have decided to take part in the elections, seven will boycott the poll.

The latter are demanding that a government of national unity be set up to prepare for elections.

They have accused the government of unilaterally breaking off negotiations on the revision of the electoral code, a charge the government denies.

And within the parties themselves, there are divisions. In two cases, grass roots members overturned the leadership's decision either to take part in or to boycott the poll.

The most influential of the parties boycotting the poll is the Progress Party of veteran exile politician Severo Moto Nsa, whose movement is generally regarded as the most influential of the opposition groups.

Contacted from the Gabonese capital on Wednesday, Moto Nsa said leaders of the boycotting parties were under police surveillance and were barred from moving

around the main towns on the mainland and Bioko island after 1800. Some party militants had reportedly been arrested, he said.

Incumbent Prime Minister Silvestre Siale Bileka, also reached by telephone, said the opposition parties taking part in the election had been campaigning normally and were getting their message across in daily radio and television broadcasts.

The election is for 80 seats in a new national assembly, which replaces the house of representatives of 41 members handpicked by Obiang Nguema in 1988 and elected unopposed.

Fifty-nine of the seats are being contested on the mainland, and another 21 are being fought in offshore islands.

U.S., Spain Accused of Partiality

LD1911215493 Madrid RNE-1 Radio Network in
Spanish 1900 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] President of Equatorial Guinea Teodoro Obiang assures that the electoral process is fair and he made severe accusations against the Embassies of Spain and the United States. Over to Jose Aguinada, our special envoy to Malabo.

[Aguinada] President Teodoro Obiang Nguema insists that Sunday's elections are fair and free and he accuses the Embassies of Spain and the United States of being partial in the electoral process. At a press briefing, the Equatorial Guinea president said that there are no foreign observers [for the elections] because of those in charge of the diplomatic representations of those countries.

[Begin Obiang recording] There was no rejection, officially, of the observers from the U.S. and Spain. But nevertheless, there is a reason, and it is because of the way the representatives of their diplomatic missions in Equatorial Guinea acted—they do not act as they should act—impartially—in Equatorial Guinea's internal affairs, as representatives of friendly countries. [end recording]

[Aguinada] President Obiang voiced doubts on whether the accounts for Spanish development aid were right and he insists that an audit be done. Despite this, he wants to continue the development programs. If they were to be interrupted, he said, it would be because Spain makes the decision unilaterally.

Teodoro Obiang, who sees himself as arbiter and moderator of the electoral process, appeared in the news conference room between two flags, that of Equatorial Guinea and the other of the government party, the PDGE [Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea]. The president accused the radio and the written press of being responsible for the conflicts he has in foreign affairs, and he affirmed that he would not take reprisals against the opposition parties that describe Sunday's elections as a farce and who are not taking part in them.

The president foresees a large turnout of voters and said that despite the difficulties in relations with Madrid, Equatorial Guinea will never stop speaking Spanish.

Elections Reportedly Not Pluralistic

LD2011001893 Madrid RNE-1 Radio Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Excerpt] [Correspondent Pedro Fernandez Cespedes] The governments of Spain and France give no credit to the description of the elections due to be held on Sunday [21 November] in Equatorial Guinea as pluralist. Spain and France have decided not to send observers to these elections. The reasons were explained this evening in Toledo by Miguel Gil, secretary general of the government spokesman.

[Begin Gil recording] Spain and France regret that non-respect for some of the government's undertakings in the national pact and the conditions under which the elections of 21 November have been organized deprive the elections of their truly pluralist character. [end recording]

[Cespedes] Spain and France suggest that after 21 November the dialogue between the government of Equatorial Guinea and the opposition political forces resume in the spirit of the national pact signed last March and that, according to Spain and France, [President] Teodoro Obiang's government has not fulfilled them. [passage omitted]

Campaign Progress Pleases President

AB2011083993 Paris AFP in French 1812 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Excerpt] Libreville, 19 Nov (AFP)—Equatorial Guinean President Teodoro Nguema Mbasogo Obiang declared on 19 November that he was pleased with the way the election campaign was going. The campaign is in preparation for the first multiparty parliamentary elections, scheduled for 21 November.

At a news conference held in Malabo, the head of state said the elections were organized in a way which would make them "free, fair, and democratic." The news conference lasted nearly three hours and was broadcast on state radio monitored in Libreville.

Regarding the seven opposition parties which have decided to boycott the elections, the head of state affirmed that he was "open to negotiations" with the parties.

Commenting on the presence of international observers, and the absence of Spanish and American observers at the elections, President Obiang indicated that there "has not been any official objection to the participation of Spain and the United States." According to him, their absence is due to the "behavior of their diplomatic missions in Equatorial Guinea, who have acted with partiality with regard to the country's domestic affairs,

have supported the opposition parties, and have harassed the ruling party." He added: "This is why the government chose certain countries to take part in the elections as observers—but no country has been excluded." [passage omitted]

Turnout Termed 'Complete Farce'

AB2111222293 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 21 Nov 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The polls were opened today for Equatorial Guinea's first ever multiparty parliamentary elections, but it seems only the government of President Teodoro Obiang is getting excited. The main opposition coalition are boycotting the elections, complaining of irregularities and harassment, election fever is almost nonexistent, and many countries have refused to send observers. Ofeibea Quist-Arcton is in the capital Malabo. She's been out and about, and on the line Alice Martin asked her how the voting had gone?

[Begin recording] [Quist-Arcton] About an hour to the official end of voting, when the polling stations closed, I would say sluggish, at least here in Malabo. Obviously, because communications are very bad, it is difficult to find out what is happening in the other island, Onobon, and on the mainland. But then judging from what's happening here in the capital I would say that either people have decided that they are not going to vote because they can't be bothered or they've actually followed the opposition boycott, because certainly the turnout has been low. Observers who live here say that it's not up to half, half (?at best) of voting two years ago, when people went to the polls to decide yes or no for the Constitution.

[Martin] So, of the 120,000 names that the president said were on the electoral roll very few turned out?

[Quist-Arcton] Well, certainly here in Malabo I think that President Obiang is going to be rather disappointed, although when he cast his vote this morning at the Culture Ministry he said, I understand, rather proudly, that the Democratic Party was the most important party in the country and that the boycott was a failure. But the opposition is saying no—it is a definite success.

[Martin] But what do the streets look like? Were there very many people around?

[Quist-Arcton] It's been a very, very sleepy Sunday. Apparently, Malabo is a sleepy capital anyway but today, in particular, was calm which was in complete contrast to the look of the streets because actually the polling stations were very, very pretty. They were decorated with garlands and palm fronds and tropical flowers. Somebody had taken a lot of time to make them look good, but they looked like a party had been set up and no guests had arrived. It really looked like the day after a wedding

or the day after a baptism, when all the decorations are still up when all the party guests have left.

[Martin] So, would you say it has been a complete farce?

[Quist-Arcton] A farce in that a credible opposition has not taken part. So, whether the government wins or not the Parliament anyway, everybody tells us, is a rubber-stamp parliament. It meets perhaps 16 days a year, and it convenes because the president says it should convene, and then it rubber stamps whatever decisions he has made. So, the opposition say there is no point anyway in getting involved in such a bogus parliament.

[Martin] So, you would agree with the American State Department's spokeswoman that it is a travesty of democracy?

[Quist-Arcton] Well, that's what the Americans say, that's what the Equatorial Guinean opposition says. And if you look on the face of it, I think people here are a bit too scared. I mean they are living through a legacy of repression and torture. So, they are finding it difficult to come out and express themselves. But in private they tell you, you know, Obiang has got to go. He is not the man for our country, but I lie if I say they are coming out on the streets to demonstrate and to protest against this regime.

[Martin] But is it fair to say that a quarter of the population are living in exile?

[Quist-Arcton] Well, I am told that about 100,000 live in Gabon, 50,000 in Spain; about 350,000 they say is the population of Equatorial Guinea, so yes more or less. [end recording]

Eritrea

President Isayas Leaves for Emirates, Kuwait

EA2011212093 Asmara Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0930 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Excerpt] President Isayas Afewerki, at the head of a high level Eritrean Government delegation, this morning left for the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait on an official visit.

In a statement to the Eritrean News Agency prior to his departure at Asmara International Airport, President Isayas Afewerki noted that the objective of his current visit is to strengthen cooperation and create stronger ties between Eritrea and the Gulf states, and to implement the foreign policy of the Eritrean Government. [passage omitted]

Ethiopia

President Holds Talks With Egyptian Foreign Minister

EA1911211593 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Amharic 1600 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Excerpt] President Meles Zenawi today met and held talks in his office with the Egyptian foreign minister on measures being taken to further strengthen and enhance bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries, as well as on regional issues.

During their talks, President Meles and Mr. 'Amr Musa discussed in detail relations between Egypt and Ethiopia and expressed their readiness to further expand and enhance them in accordance with the recent Cairo agreement.

On the Somalia issue, it was stated that the two countries would have made more progress by coordinating their efforts for peace. They noted that they could work together in the future by drawing a lesson from their experience. [passage omitted]

Musa Delivers Mubarak Message

NC1911123993 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] Addis Ababa, 19 Nov (MENA)—Meles Zenawi, chairman of Ethiopia's Council of Representatives, received a message from President Husni Mubarak today when he met with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa, who is currently visiting Addis Ababa.

After his meeting with the Ethiopian chairman, Musa delivered a statement saying that during the meeting they discussed African issues, with a special focus on the Somalia problem and the situation in the Horn of Africa, in addition to bilateral relations.

Egypt's foreign minister said that he held a round of talks earlier today with his Ethiopian counterpart and discussed all aspects of Egyptian-Ethiopian relations, the situation in Somalia, and the African mechanism for resolving conflicts peacefully.

'Amr Musa said that he discussed with the Ethiopian foreign minister joint action to resolve the Somalia problem on the basis of the agreement reached yesterday by the foreign ministers of the member countries of the OAU. This agreement calls for efforts to stop the fighting and disarm the Somali factions to establish national interests and restructure the state.

He stressed the importance of achieving these goals before the international forces working in Somalia withdraw next March.

'Amr Musa said that an agreement was reached to strengthen and bolster relations between Egypt and Ethiopia and to form joint delegations of businessmen who will exchange visits to discuss joint projects that will benefit the two peoples.

Somalia

Aidid Addresses Supporters, Thanks God for 'Victory'

EA2011123293 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Excerpt] Muhamed Farah Aidid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance (SNA), the Council of Leadership and the United Somali Congress (USC), accompanied by SNA vice chairman Muhamed Nur Aliyow of the Somali Democratic Movement (SDM), and Dr. Abd al-Aziz Shaykh Yusuf, of the Southern Somali National Movement (SSNM), today participated in a thanksgiving prayer held at Xoriyo district, Heliwa in Mogadishu.

During a long speech which Chairman Aidid delivered to the people present at the ceremony and thousands of people who came from the districts of Banaadir, particularly Kaaraan, Yaaqshid, Xoriyo, Heliwa and others, he passed on greetings from SNA supporters and thanked god for the victory granted to all Somali people. Mr. Aidid talked about the struggle the people had waged during the last five months, and said that it was for the good of the people, and that big problems and obstacles had been encountered and overcome through perseverance. He said vision and experience had been gained.

He added that today the Somali people's joy and respect in the world was unimaginable. Mr. Aidid described the Somali people's (cause?) as like that of the Somali Youth League (SYL) during the struggle for independence. Chairman Aidid said that recently he had met with a delegation of U.S. citizens, who had reported to him their opposition to the problems in Somalia and told him how they had pressured the U.S. Government to change its policy in Somalia. The SNA had welcomed this by

releasing prisoners and calling for a cease-fire, so that now there is a need to release Somali prisoners in order to bring about good relations.

The chairman described as baseless propaganda reports that Aidid uses women and children as human shields. He said the people were coming together for their future and their cause, and he praised religious scholars for their role in the struggle.

Chairman Aidid noted that the SNA political program was based on popular decisions, and he therefore called on the people to embrace those who either slowed or deviated from the struggle and said that victory should not be left for anyone to hijack, but rather, the struggle should be pursued steadfastly, given that the sweetness of truth and justice have been tasted. At the same time he called for action against thieves and bandits, as it is obligatory to fight as an enemy anyone who refuses to refrain from thieving and banditry. He called for trust in god and the Islamic faith. He congratulated the people living in the Xoriyo, Heliwa district for their role in the just struggle during the last five months. He called for the district previously known as Heliwa to be named Xoriyo [freedom]. Mr. Aidid called on the Somali people to be self-reliant and settle any problems that existed through mutual consultation, sincerity and in a spirit of honesty. He expressed gratitude to those governments which had adopted a clear stance on Somali affairs, especially Ethiopia and Eritrea. [passage omitted]

Commentary Highlights Address

EA2011170593 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 19 Nov 93

["News commentary" read by Abd al-Qadir Husayn]

[Excerpts] The biggest rally to be held in Mogadishu took place yesterday morning at 1 July Independence Square. [passage omitted]

The people were happy with the UN Security Council resolution for ending the five-month quagmire, and doing away with the mistaken hunt for Somali National Alliance officials. The joy reflected in the square was magnified when Mohamed Farah Aidid took the microphone and delivered a speech which will be much talked about in history. The speech contained the following points: freeing the Somali people from war and sharing in unity; deserving peace and seeing no more weapons, safeguarding the life and property of citizens; ignoring those predicting civil war after the evacuation of UN forces; having the people decide their own affairs; basing the constitution of the country on the religion, culture and customs of the people; and uniting politically to save ourselves from outside interference.

Lastly, we hope the Somali people overcome their internal problems and take the straight path, and it is hoped that God will always give us victory if we go his way and desire to follow his path.

Twelve Factions Opposing Aidid Form Alliance

AB1911204093 Paris AFP in English 1959 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] Mogadishu, Nov 19 (AFP)—Twelve factions opposed to warlord Mohamed Farah Aidid said Friday [19 November] they had formed an alliance and urged U.S. and UN troops to remain in Somalia.

"Civil war will again come if the foreign forces do not disarm all the factions before they leave," said General Aidid's rival warlord, self-styled interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed, leader of one of the 12 factions.

"We will not attack, but if Aidid tries to attack any movement or organisation, these 12 movements are ready to defend themselves," Ali Mahdi warned.

Washington decided to withdraw its troops by March 31 after Aidid militiamen killed 18 U.S. soldiers in an October 3 firefight.

The United Nations has extended its mandate for another six months until May, promising not to turn its back on Somalia, devastated by civil war and famine and without a government since the 1991 overthrow of former ruler Mohamed Siad Barre.

Somali Faction Urges Mubarak to Reject Separation of North

NC2111145293 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1112 GMT 21 Nov 93

[Text] Cairo, 21 Nov (MENA)—Former Somali Foreign Minister Ahmed Mohamed Adan has appealed to President Husni Mubarak, current OAU chairman, to get the organization to reject the separation of northern Somalia in what is called the Republic of Somaliland.

An official Foreign Ministry source said the appeal came in a letter sent by Adan, leader of the United Somali Party [al-hizb al-somali al-muttahid], in his capacity as a signatory to the 27 March Addis Ababa agreement.

The source said that Egypt supports the implementation of the Addis Ababa decisions, to which all Somali factions agreed. The source stressed the need to maintain the territorial integrity of Somalia and that the regional organizations must prepare the climate for implementing the reconciliation decisions.

Adan made similar appeals to the UN Secretary General and to the Security Council chairman with a view to preserving the unity of Somalia's territory.

Salvation Alliance Adopts 'Common Political Strategy'

EA2111155693 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1100 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The news commentary is on the formation by the chairman of 12 political organizations in the country of a new alliance known as the Somali Salvation Alliance [SSA].

Historically the Somali people had held many conferences, be they political or others, with the intention to advance the interests of the great Somali people. One of these historical conferences was held in Mogadishu and attended by the heads of the 12 political organizations in the country. The objective of the conference of the 12 goodwill and peace-loving political organizations, which was officially opened in the Hotel Lafweyn conference hall on 16 November 1993, was to allow the organizations to deliberate on 12 points such as how they would adopt a common political strategy. The conference coincided with the fact that 98 percent of Somali people have agreed to coexist in stability and peace. The conference was concluded with tangible resolutions and appeals to the peoples of the world and the international community, which are of great benefit to the Somali people. The conference resolved that full support should be given to the UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] operations and to urge it to rectify the administrative and military mistakes it has made in consultation with the organizations and social leaders who value peace and the rebuilding of the Somali nation. The conference also resolved that anyone obstructing the restoration of peace in the country should be condemned.

After the historic resolutions had been made, the chairmen of the 12 political organizations unanimously agreed that the organizations which signed this agreement, and which had for some time been working jointly with common views based on democratic principles, peace and the safeguarding of human rights as well as working together to find solutions to the problems affecting the Somali people, to officially form an alliance reflecting their common views aimed at finding solutions to the problems affecting the Somali people based on mutual respect, peaceful coexistence, justice, and equality.

Therefore, the chairmen of the 12 political organizations, including the Somali African Muki Organization, Somali National Union, Somali National Democratic Union, Somali Democratic Movement, United Somali Front, Somali Salvation Democratic Front, United Somali Party, United Somali Congress [USC], Southern Somali National Movement, and Somali Patriotic Movement, unanimously agreed to form a new alliance called the Somali Salvation Alliance. The chairmen of the 12 political organizations have elected Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali Republic, as the sole spokesman of the SSA.

After the democratic election, the alliance said they were not opposed to meeting the USC-Somali National Alliance [SNA] but would not meet General Mohamed Farah Aidid until he fulfilled by deeds the following conditions: agree to implement all resolutions constituting the Addis Ababa agreement such as the cease-fire

and disarming of militias; immediately stop the hostilities and chaos he is creating in parts of the country particularly south Mogadishu, Shabeellaha Hoose and Jubbada Hoose regions; withdraw his supporters and militias from the homes, transport, and farms belonging to individual people—this was made clear in the Addis Ababa agreement; recognize the district and regional councils which UNOSOM is forming in the country, in line with the Addis Ababa agreement; abide by the UN Security Council resolution authorizing deployment of troops in the country.

During the conference the organizations made a six-point call on the Somali people to the effect that they should participate in a National Reconciliation Conference. In order to reconstruct the country, the organizations called on the Somali National Movement to play a part in the conferences with a view to attaining Somali unity. In order to end the hostilities and civil wars, carry out disarmament, and secure peace which will enable free movement of people in the country, the organizations appealed to the Somali people not to lose another chance and instead embark on saving and rebuilding the country. The alliance appealed to the world that the UN and American forces should continue their humanitarian assistance operations and disarming militias and armed men. The alliance thanked all those people and governments which had sent in assistance and troops during the most difficult period.

The chairmen and representatives of the 12 organizations who appended their signature to the agreement forming the Somali Salvation Alliance, SSA, are Mohamed Ramadan Adow, Dr. Mohamed Farah Abdullahi Hashiro, Dr. Abdi Muse Mayo, Dr. Ali Isma'il Abdi Gish, General Umar Haji Musala, Dr. (Mohamed Fojis Mohamed), General Adan Abdullahi Nur Adan-Gabyo, (Mohamed Jama Afdala), Colonel Abdi Warsame Isaq, Mohamed Qanyareh Afrah, [name indistinct] Nur Ahmad and Mohamed Abdi Hashi.

The conference of the SSA which had been continuing for three days at the Hotel Lafweyn, Mogadishu, ended in success. It is hoped that the resolutions and appeals will become the ones that will benefit the Somali people wherever they may be.

Somaliland Minister Opposes Reliance on Foreign Aid

EA2011220093 (Clandestine) Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali 1200 GMT 14 Nov 93

[Text] A meeting attended by the committees for elders in the four parts of Hargeysa city was held this morning in the conference room of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Hargeysa. The meeting aimed to find ways of providing food aid for the Hargeysa police force. Mr. Muse Bihi Abdi, the minister of internal affairs; Mr. [name indistinct], his deputy; Umar Mohamed Handule Bobe, the mayor of Hargeysa and other officials attended the meeting. Mr. Muse Bihi Abdi delivered a long speech

in which he encouraged those present not to rely on foreign aid to establish our police force. He said that instead we should consult on whatever resources we have at any given time, and it is the responsibility of every true citizen to help feed the police, who are serving the cause of peace.

Somaliland Council of Elders Hold Meeting

EA2011220593 (Clandestine) Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali 1200 GMT 16 Nov 93

[Text] The permanent committee of the council of elders of Somaliland held a meeting this morning in the conference room of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The meeting was chaired by Shaykh Ibrahim Shaykh Yusuf Shaykh Madar, the chairman of the elders of Somaliland and its aim was to hand over the post of secretary of the council of elders of Somaliland. The post was previously held by Mr. Abdullahi Abane and this morning Mr. Abd al-Rahman Ali Bushane was appointed to it.

Shaykh Ibrahim Shaykh Yusuf Shaykh Madar delivered a speech on the occasion and said the committee for the council of elders would soon start its normal duties and every committee in the council would have its work clarified. Shaykh Ahmad Shaykh Nuh, the first vice chairman of the council of elders of Somaliland also issued guidelines and gave explanations.

United Somali Front Announces Support for SNA

EA2011222193 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] Mr. Mohamed Nur Hufane, United Somali Front [USF] chairman has thanked the Southern Somali National Movement [SSNM] and Somali National Alliance [SNA] in general for the warm welcome they were given. The USF chairman spoke in detail about the structure and political stance of his organization. He said that the communities of Awdal region [in the north, bordering Djibouti] participated in the struggle to topple dictator Siad Barre with the Somali National Movement of Somaliland [SNM]. Afterwards there was an idea to form a separate organization named the USF, but it was not established, and nothing was recorded.

Mohamed Nur Hufane said that in April 1991 a conference was organized to establish the so-called manifesto government [Ali Mahdi's group] whose formation was a result of collaboration between foreigners and factions that serve the remnants of Siad Barre, which was held in

Djibouti. Abd al-Rahman Du'aleh Ali participated in that conference and he was a citizen of the host country which wrongly described him as chairman of the USF, which belongs to the people of Awdal.

From then until early 1993 this lie was being used and the headquarters of the organization was in Djibouti. Between 10 and 14 May 1993 the people of Awdal region held a congress in (Ariirad) village in Saylac district and legally adopted laws and a constitution for the USF organization, by electing a chairman, a central committee and an executive committee and this ended the lie that was reported to the world and the so-called administration by foreigners, and Mr. Mohamed Nur Hufane was named chairman. The people of Awdal decided that Abd Al-Rahman Du'aleh Ali, who is a citizen of Djibouti and a member of the Foreign Ministry of that government, has no political role in the USF and therefore cannot represent the policy of the Awdal people, said Hufane. He added that a statement clarifying this had been passed to the UN Operation in Somalia [UNOSOM] administration on 14 May 1993, which had ignored it, and replied that the USF organization and the people of Awdal belonged to Djibouti, which is part of the naked way in which UNOSOM belittles the Somali people. Mohamed Nur Hufane, giving a short report on the political stand of the USF, summarized it as follows:

1. The political stand of the USF is based on justice and it shares this with the SNA.
2. It opposes anybody which hands Somalia to foreigners or instigates enmity by serving its own selfish interest.
3. The USF for the people of Awdal is not one of the groups led by the manifesto.
4. The USF opposes the UNOSOM policy of fueling the problems existing in Somalia which are an obstacle to a peaceful solution of Somali affairs.
5. The USF stand is that the Somali people should be left to settle their own affairs and to decide on their destiny and implement the Addis Ababa agreement as it was.
6. The USF supports anybody seeking peace through just means, like the leaders of the countries of the Horn of Africa.

He concluded his speech by calling on Somali organizations to make decisions for the good of their country and to remain vigilant against the plots of foreigners and anti-peace actions. He sent condolences to the relatives of the Somali people who died in the massacres carried out by UNOSOM forces. He prayed for God's paradise for the dead.

Mandela Views ANC Role During Constitution Talks

MB1911201793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1713 GMT 19 Nov 93

[By Craig Doonan]

[Excerpts] Durban Nov 19 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela has disputed reports that the National Party [NP] capitulated to the ANC in final agreements before the interim constitution was adopted this week. Addressing several thousand mainly hostel dwellers on Friday at Glebelands Hostel, near Umlazi, Mr Mandela said media reports stating the NP had capitulated to the ANC were "mischievous". "We all made concessions. It was not just the ANC which succeeded in the multiparty forum but all the parties in South Africa."

The ANC president said that with the exception of a few parties "which don't mean anything to us", at least 19 of the 21 negotiating teams agreed to the interim constitution and had all made concessions along the way. There was no time to single out the NP as having capitulated, he said, adding that it was "against our spirit to force any political party to agree with us simply because we are the ANC".

On those parties which withdrew from or failed to participate in constitutional negotiations, Mr Mandela said the ANC had hoped they would have taken part in the country's transition, but "the train is going to move forward whatever they do". He claimed the parties which had withdrawn from talks had minimal support. "They have hardly any members. They represent no one but their jackets." [passage omitted]

On a future police force, Mr Mandela reiterated that policemen who were involved in violence and other criminal acts would not be welcome in a new force. The ANC would "deal with them" as it was impossible to build a new police force comprising criminals. [passage omitted]

Anyaoku on Interim Constitution

MB1911180093 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] The secretary general of the Commonwealth, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, says the newly-approved interim constitution provides an encouraging basis for the election phase in South Africa's democratization process. Mr. Anyaoku, who is on a four-day official visit to South Africa, held talks today with the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress]. The PAC is opposed to the measure on the grounds that it entails power sharing. The vice president of the PAC, Mr. Johnson Mlambo, said the PAC was also opposed to the Transitional Executive Council because it did not make provision for joint control over the security forces. The PAC and the government are expected to hold talks on the issue again next week.

Natal Leader Comments

MB2211094593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0905 GMT 22 Nov 93

[Text] Durban Nov 22 SAPA—The new interim constitution was a product of give and take which would provide the basis for a new national consensus, according to National Party [NP] Natal regional leader George Bartlett.

Addressing the NP Provincial Council in Natal at the weekend, he said although the interim constitution did not satisfy the NP completely, it still provided the basis for a new national consensus. "It is a document which is the product of hard work and tough negotiations. It is capable of protecting individual and community needs. It will also prevent the misuse of power and will uphold the rule of law."

He said he had fought long and hard for strong federal elements in the constitution and was satisfied it was sufficiently federal to take South Africa into the future.

Mr Bartlett said the NP's next task was the drafting of the regional constitution. The NP would insist that the Natal/kwaZulu constitution provide for the reorganising of the kwaZulu monarchy so the Zulu tradition and culture and those of other people in the region would be respected.

The council accepted a motion congratulating the NP leadership for its progress on agreements of the negotiations process and welcomed the "balanced" federalism reflected in the constitution.

Buthelezi Views Government, ANC Noting Alliance

MB2011102093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0957 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Text] Pretoria Nov 20 SAPA—The Freedom Alliance [FA] would be radicalised if the government and African National Congress [ANC] failed to recognize the movement, Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Saturday. Addressing an IFP rally in Pretoria, he said in a strongly-worded speech that no government would be able to prevail against the force and political strength of the FA—the second strongest political force in the country. Mr. Buthelezi said he did not want the FA to be radicalised, "but if that is what is going to be, then let it be."

Large numbers of singing IFP supporters bearing traditional weapons danced and sang through the streets of Pretoria to attend the rally on the rugby fields of Berea Club.

Mr. Buthelezi said there would not be peace and democracy in the country if the ANC/SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] and the government were allowed to proceed with their plans to totally dominate

South Africa. "There will only be a polarised South Africa lying helpless before escalating violence, with civil war bearing down on it."

The government and ANC/SACP could still turn back from this path. "If they do not hear my call for freedom and justice and democracy, I will fight them every inch of the way forward until I have diverted them from destroying South Africa."

Mr. Buthelezi said he was pledged to fight against what the ANC/SACP and government were going to do. "The IFP has never been more resilient than it is now. There has never been more determination in the hearts and minds and souls of the members of the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly than there now is."

Mr. Buthelezi warned that the ANC/SACP would dump the government in the political trash cans in which it was going to dump the present draft constitution. "One can never tell what is deep in the minds of traitors when they perpetrated their foul deeds. It is an utter lie that we have a democratic constitution under which there will be a democracy. The draft interim constitution that the ANC/SACP alliance and the government have now produced will polarise South Africa."

The ANC knew this, and knew that the constitution they were going to foist on the country was a constitution under which they could continue to use people as cannon fodder for their own glorification. Everywhere in the world where revolutionaries had come home to seize power they had thrashed the people, and the people eventually had to rise up and thrash the revolutionary government.

Mr. Buthelezi said he had been targeted for total destruction, and he was only alive because his police had uncovered these plots to kill him and found the caches of arms and ammunition.

For decades the ANC/SACP had targeted the IFP for violent destruction. "For decades they have called me a surrogate leader, a puppet and worse, and have called the IFP a surrogate organisation. That call, in the political climate they themselves created, is a death sentence. Their leader (Mr. Nelson Mandela) right now is travelling the length and breadth of the region of kwaZulu/Natal saying these things about me. "This clearly says to me that this is a fight to the finish."

IFP Stops Mandela From Speaking 20 Nov

MB2011174293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1710 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Text] Empangeni Nov 20 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela was prevented from speaking to the people of Dukuduku Forest in northern Natal on Saturday after local chiefs and senior Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] members organised a meeting at the venue where he was supposed to address residents. The regional ANC leadership claimed the IFP

was opposed to Mr Mandela's appearance because local chiefs had not been consulted.

Speaking at Ngwavuma earlier, Mr Mandela said the ANC was opposed to the unilateral removal of people from their land to make way for game reserves in the region. He said authorities should meet the traditional leaders who in turn should get a mandate from their people regarding the establishment of the reserves. Mr Mandela said the ANC would protect the people of Ngwavuma who had complained they were under threat of removal. He said if they were removed in the five months before next year's April 27 election, "we as the ANC will bring them back".

Mandela Ends Week-Long Campaign in Natal

MB2111191193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1755 GMT 21 Nov 93

[By Craig Doonan]

[Excerpt] Empangeni Nov 21 SAPA—Nelson Mandela ended a week-long election blitz through Natal on Sunday calling for peace and unity and urging the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] and its allies to return to South Africa's negotiating fold. Declaring his Natal trip an overwhelming success, the African National Congress [ANC] president said he was confident of an election victory next year, but said he wanted the IFP to return to the transitional process. "I've urged leaders of the IFP to use their talents to promote the welfare of the people of South Africa," he told several thousand supporters at a "people's forum" in Empangeni's Esikhawini township. "There's no excuse whatsoever why they should have pulled out of the multi-party forum.... We want them to come back to negotiations and contest elections."

He requested leaders of "organisations such as the IFP to think carefully about coming back to negotiations". "We've gone out of our way to accommodate them. But the more we make concessions the more they move further and further away." He said the ANC had made particular concessions on regionalism, but "I don't know what else they want". "They mustn't fear us because we are people of reason," he told the crowd in this once war-torn northern Natal township.

Recent arrests of several kwaZulu policemen and other "hit-squad members" as well as a Goldstone Investigation had brought relative calm to Esikhawini over the past six months, local ANC Chairman Welcome Mtimkhulu told SAPA. He added that Sunday's function was the first legal ANC rally in the township since 1989. The organisation had since encountered opposition from IFP-supporting township councillors who consistently refused it permission to use the only stadium in Esikhawini.

Mr Mandela, meanwhile, called on leaders of the church, labour, academia, security forces and other sectors of society to come out against those agitating for violence.

"It's necessary to unite and make a call that everyone must fight for peace," he added. [passage omitted]

Campaign 'Resounding Success'

*MB2211083893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0711
GMT 22 Nov 93*

[Text] Durban Nov 22 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] has declared the week-long visit to Natal by its President Nelson Mandela a "resounding success" and a victory for democracy.

Natal ANC Media Officer Dumisani Makhaye said the idea of "People's Forums"—where questions are put to Mr Mandela by supporters and others—was unique and a first for South Africa. "It was not Mr Mandela who was doing all the talking. It was people on the ground who were telling him about their aspirations, hopes and fears. We have never seen this before in South Africa."

Mr Makhaye said the ANC hoped to emerge from the forums planned throughout the country with an election manifesto and a programme of reconstruction.

Mr Mandela spent a week visiting various communities in the war-torn province—officially launching the ANC's election campaign in Natal.

Buthelezi, Dutch Foreign Minister on Elections

*BR1911142093 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in
Dutch 19 Nov 93 p 1*

[Report by Philip van Niekerk: "Forget It Kooijmans, Says Buthelezi"]

[Text] Ulundi—Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, would rather go into the "political wilderness" than take part in the elections in South Africa. He explained his views to [Netherlands Foreign] Minister Kooijmans on the first day of the latter's three-day visit to South Africa. Kooijmans was visiting Ulundi, the capital of Buthelezi's KwaZulu homeland.

Kooijmans found the Inkatha leader in a bad mood, so soon after the signature of the new constitution by the government and the ANC [African National Congress]. Buthelezi read a long statement explaining his reasons for opposing the agreement. Taking part in the elections would legitimize a bad constitution. He demanded a federal system and said that he would only take part in elections when there was a definitive constitution.

But he did not close the door entirely. If Inkatha members decided nevertheless to take part in the elections of 27 April, then "I will probably resign and hand over my position to someone else," he said.

When Kooijmans' turn to speak came, he said diplomatically how happy the international community was about the bridges which had been built between the races in South Africa. But he expressed his concern that "this

irreversible process will continue without the participation of people who want to be involved".

When the Netherlands minister cautiously presented the advantages of a unified state over federalism, Buthelezi interrupted him in irritation. After all, the United States and Germany were federations which functioned well, he commented.

The United States went through a civil war and federalism in Germany followed a series of catastrophes, Kooijmans replied.

"So?" Buthelezi retorted. He pointed out to Kooijmans that the Zulus had lost their independence by force of arms.

Kooijmans nodded blandly and continued to present his vision of federalism to the Inkatha leader. "It is as much an ideal for us as for you," he said. Buthelezi rejected his comparison and again broke in. "We are not all Dutch. You are all Dutch," he said.

"What do you mean by that?" Kooijmans mumbled, disconcerted. "I mean precisely what I mean," Buthelezi snapped.

Kooijmans recovered and passed on the message of the European Union. "The process is irreversible. If you want to catch the train, you must jump on it," he said.

Buthelezi could no longer control himself. "The Soviet Union was irreversible too," he said. "But you cannot wait for 70 years before a new process has started," Kooijmans replied. "I do not mind going into the wilderness, as I said earlier, minister," Buthelezi said. "For you and your party and your people the wilderness is no solution at all," Kooijmans said. Buthelezi answered that he was only talking about himself.

Finally Kooijmans expressed the hope that despite everything the Inkatha leader would find a possibility of returning to the political negotiations.

"Your excellency," Buthelezi replied in one breath, "you can forget about that."

Winnie Mandela's Car Fired on 20 Nov

*MB2111053193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2351
GMT 20 Nov 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov—A gunman opened fire on Mrs. Winnie Mandela's car on Saturday night in central Johannesburg, sparking a shootout with her bodyguard in which both men were killed, police said. Mrs. Mandela was unhurt.

Police spokeswoman Lt Janine Smith said the 28-year-old black attacker approached the car on Simmonds Street, pulled the driver's door open and fired shots at the bodyguard with a 9-mm pistol. The gunman died about 10m from the scene apparently as he tried to get away after being hit, she added.

Mrs. Mandela escaped unhurt but was in a state of shock when police arrived at the scene of the 7:40PM shooting, she said.

ANC [African National Congress] spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said later the estranged wife of ANC President Nelson Mandela was under sedation at her Soweto home.

Lt Smith said police did not at this stage think that the shooting was an attempt on Mrs. Mandela's life. It was unclear where Mrs. Mandela was coming from. Lt Smith said after the shooting a man picked up the attacker's weapon and was arrested.

Mr. Mamoepa said the man was arrested by security guards patrolling the area. He identified the bodyguard, who was also driving Mrs. Mandela's car, as Mr. John Lawrence. He said ANC officials had not been able to speak to Mrs. Mandela.

Police Comment on Incident

*MB211111293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1035
GMT 21 Nov 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 21 SAPA—The killing of Winnie Mandela's driver in central Johannesburg on Saturday night was not politically motivated and it was possible the attacker did not even realise she was in the car, according to a police spokesman. Lt Janine Smith said the incident occurred at about 7:40PM when Mrs Mandela's driver and bodyguard, John Lawrence, 31, was driving in Simmonds Street during a jamboree being held in the city. Mrs Mandela was in the passenger's seat.

When Mr Lawrence was forced to stop by revellers in Pritchard Street, an argument ensued between him and two pedestrians. He got out of the car and a heated exchange of words followed during which he drew and cocked his 9mm pistol.

Mr Lawrence then got back into the car and drove off, but when he stopped at a traffic light in Kerk Street the two men caught up with the car. Shots were exchanged and both the driver and his attacker were fatally wounded.

Mrs Mandela was unhurt.

Police, who were on the scene moments later, arrested a man and took possession of a 9mm pistol. Eighteen spent 9mm cartridges were found at the scene.

Lt Smith said that at this stage police did not suspect the attack was politically motivated and it was doubtful the attacker was aware that Mrs Mandela was in the car. She said Mrs Mandela was taken to her home in Orlando East and a more detailed police statement would be issued later.

ANC Issues Statement

*MB2111200493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1855
GMT 21 Nov 93*

[Statement issued by the ANC in Johannesburg on 21 November on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] is deeply concerned about the attack on Mrs Winnie Mandela which occurred last night at 19:40. The car in which Mrs Mandela and her driver, Mr John Lawrence, were travelling was attacked between Pritchard and Simmonds Streets in the central business district of Johannesburg. An assailant forced open the door on the driver's side and opened fire on Mr Lawrence. Although gravely wounded Mr Lawrence managed to return fire and killed the assailant. Shortly afterwards Mr Lawrence also died of his wounds. Another person, probably another assailant, grabbed the dead attacker's weapon and tried to run away, fortunately security guards who were working in the area managed to arrest him and handed him over to the police.

Mrs Mandela was not injured but was deeply shocked, and she received treatment for shock.

The ANC extends our deeply felt condolences to Mr Lawrence's family and friends.

The hasty statements by the South African Police to the effect that the attack was not politically motivated is entirely unacceptable and unprofessional. At this early stage only preliminary investigations could have taken place; and the ANC demands a detailed investigation into the attack, in which it must fully participate.

We dare not discard a political motive behind this attack, and it should be investigated as a matter of priority. The South African Police has one of the alleged assailants in their custody and it is their duty to conduct a proper and transparent investigation that will reveal in detail all the persons involved in the attack and what motivated them. The ANC will not leave a stone unturned until this is achieved.

South African Press Review for 19 Nov

MB2011053293

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

"Early today at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park, the seeds of the new South Africa were finally planted," begins a commentary entitled "Seeds of New South Africa" in "The CITIZEN Comment" column of the Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on page 6 of the 18 November issue. The commentary congratulates South African President De Klerk for "his reformist zeal, the honesty with which he dismantled apartheid, and his successes in bringing about the historic changes." It goes on, however, to

criticize "the haste in which the reforms have been introduced" and notes that "experts agree that the interim constitution is flawed." The commentary also objects to the fact that "the ANC [African National Congress] and the government negotiated in tandem," but says that those who withdrew from the talks "have only themselves to blame if their voices at Kempton Park were not heard." The commentary concludes: "On 28 April, the new South Africa will be born. We hope and pray it will be in worthy hands and that all the promises of peace and reconciliation...will be fulfilled."

WEEKLY MAIL AND GUARDIAN

"Racist minority rule effectively ended at 14 minutes past midnight Thursday," according to an editorial on page 14 of Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL AND GUARDIAN in English in the 19-25 November issue. "It is a remarkable achievement and one that can serve as a model for conflict-solving and the crossing of racial and language barriers all over the world. It is a testament to the resilience of the negotiators, the input of teams of technical advisers, the extraordinary skills of Cyril Ramaphosa and Roelf Meyer and the statesmanlike leadership of Nelson Mandela and FW de Klerk." After noting that the draft constitution drawn up by the negotiators "has gaps and inadequacies" and listing a number of positive aspects of the document, the editorial concludes: "Now that we have laid the foundations for a democratic South Africa, we are looking forward to building on it during the election campaigns—in the best democratic traditions of vigorous debate and discussion. Let the games begin."

Press Review for 21 Nov

MB2111114093

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR

Homelands Must Be Included In Elections—"Yet another futile round of talks between the Government

and the FA [Freedom Alliance] clouded the euphoria of the week in which the interim constitution was ratified," begins the Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR in English on 21 November in a page 26 editorial. "The issue has now become one of the utmost urgency." "Free and fair electioneering" in Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, and kwa-Zulu becomes more and more academic with every day of unsuccessful talks. The negotiators agreed to incorporate the homelands "without thinking through the minefield of legal and practical issues." Negotiators must now apply themselves to "explore every possible solution." Only if electioneering is impeded must the Transitional Executive Council and the government fall back on the "intelligent use of the security forces" to ensure that all eligible voters are given a chance to participate.

SUNDAY TIMES

Evolution to New South Africa Praised—"We, the people of South Africa, have wrought a miracle," begins the Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 21 November in a front page editorial. "We have accomplished what few people anywhere in the world thought we could do: we have freed ourselves, and made a democracy, and we have done so without war or revolution." There are challenges ahead, "yet the people of this nascent democracy can pause now to reflect on how far we have come." "Great honour is due to the men and women who led us" away from the "racial Armageddon to which, in 1989, we were hurtling." "The greatest honour, surely, is due to President de Klerk for having the wisdom to recognise that his people were embarked on a course that would end in annihilation, and for having the moral courage to surrender power." Mandela is also honored for "his decision to move from armed struggle to negotiation." The changes have "certainly impressed, even awed, the rest of the world." The editorial concludes on a bright note that "the liberation of South Africa is accomplished. The rest is up to us, the people of South Africa."

Angola**Government 'Gives In' To 'Save' Negotiations***LD1911181293 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1700 GMT 19 Nov 93*

[Excerpt] The Angolan Government has just given in at the peace talks to save the negotiations. This morning, disagreement was of such a scale that the threat of a breakdown was near. The problem seems to have been sorted out now since the government delegation agreed to discuss the disarmament of all civilians. More details from Vitor Carvalho, from Lusaka:

[Carvalho] The chance of a breakdown between the delegations of the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] at the Lusaka talks, was today averted with the introduction of a new proposal.

To get the talks out of the deadlock they had fallen into yesterday, the government delegation agreed to discuss at the negotiating table the disarmament of all civilians in Angola and thus created conditions for UNITA to withdraw changes to the proposal presented by Alioune Beye and to accept the withdrawal and demilitarization of its regulars, to confine them, and at the same time to allow a return of its officers to the FAA [Angolan Armed Forces].

A first plenary session is taking place at the moment. The UN special envoy to Angola appealed at the beginning of this session to the participants to keep and further reinforce where possible the silence pact established. Alioune Beye asked the participants, as from today, to refuse to talk to journalists, even a simple greeting, and most of all to refrain from making any kind of statements.

The first item on the agenda to be discussed will be the question of a cease-fire in Angola. There is already a consensus, but a date for its implementation needs to be established.

A source at the talks told us that the implementation of a cease-fire in Angola may take place on 20 September [as heard] and an agreement will be signed probably in New York. [passage omitted]

Formal Talks Slated for 22 Nov*MB2211084793 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 22 Nov 93*

[Excerpt] The Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, are expected to begin a face-to-face meeting in Lusaka today to search for consensus on five fundamental points for peace in Angola: a cease-fire accord, the UN Angola Verification Mission's mandate, a single Angolan army, the police force, and national reconciliation.

UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye has maintained that the peace talks must be held in conformity with UN resolutions, the Bicesse Accord, the Abidjan Protocol, and the results of the September 1992 elections. This suggests that the nine points advanced by the UNITA team to the Lusaka peace talks have not been accepted. The issues touched on during exploratory talks continue to prevail. [passage omitted]

More on 5-Point Agenda*MB1911202593 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 19 Nov 93*

[Report from Lusaka by correspondent Elias Andre—recorded]

[Text] It appears that conditions have been created for dialogue between the government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] in Lusaka. A five-point agenda has already been approved. From Lusaka, Alias Andre reports:

[Andre] Things are beginning to change in Lusaka. The phase of preliminary meetings is over. A working agenda has already been approved so that government and UNITA may begin the actual talks. The five-point agenda includes a cease-fire, the UNAVEM [UN Angola Verification Mission]-2 mandate, police, armed forces, and national reconciliation. So, conditions have been created for the government and UNITA to start talking

It is not yet known whether UNITA has backtracked on its demand for the demobilization of government armed forces. What was noticeable today was UNITA delegation's very tense mood. The delegation was unwilling to talk to the media, despite insistent requests by newsmen. Even Jorge Valentim, who is known for his ability to smile to newsmen, was not able to disguise the tension that his delegation is facing. He merely told newsmen: We are working. We can say nothing. Likewise, one could not gather anything from the government delegation. Its remarks were to the point: One cannot [words indistinct] a crisis.

That was the prevailing atmosphere in Lusaka today. Talks will resume. Only time will tell what is in store.

Dos Santos Returns, Comments on Recent Events*MB2011210893 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 20 Nov 93*

[Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos returned to the country this afternoon from the Republic of Namibia. During his 24-hour visit to the neighboring Republic of Namibia, President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos carried out diplomatic activity and held private meetings with his Namibian counterpart Sam Nujoma. The presidential plane landed at 4 February International Airport at about 1730. The president was received by the prime minister and members of the government.

In the Namibian capital, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos categorically rejected the establishment of a pre-visionary or transitional government proposed by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

[Begin Dos Santos recording] We had free, democratic, multiparty, and internationally supervised elections in Angola. On 17 October 1992, the special representative of the UN secretary general declared those elections valid, free, and fair. On the basis of those elections, institutions of sovereignty are being established in the country, including the Parliament, a legislative organ, in which UNITA has 70 seats. Within the spirit of reconciliation and national unity, the government formed by the party which won the elections offered posts to other political parties.

Apart from these legislative elections, we also had the first round of presidential elections. We have not yet carried out the second round because UNITA and Dr. Jonas Savimbi decided to resume war. This being the case, there is no need to form a transitional government in Angola. This would nullify the sovereign decision of the Angolan people. What is needed is to put an end to the armed conflict and create conditions for the holding of the second round of elections, thus fulfilling the Bicesse Accord, which was freely signed by UNITA and the Angolan Government during the First Republic. It is evident that the government delegation has instructions so that, within the spirit of reconciliation and national unity, it can study the possibilities of including in the government administration officials from other parties, including UNITA. As a matter of fact, a proposal in this direction was made by the prime minister of the Angolan Government. This does not mean, however, removing from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] the right bestowed on it by the Angolan people to govern and carry out its electoral program, which was chosen by the Angolan people last September. We want to discuss Angolan issues seriously. We do not want solutions that are outside universally recognized principles, notably the principles of democracy. It is the people who choose their leaders. Their choice must not be overridden by the force of arms. Our delegation will work on that principle. [end recording]

As part of his official working visit to Namibia, the president of the Republic this morning held a meeting with the African diplomatic corps accredited in Windhoek. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos briefed the diplomats on the Angolan situation and stressed that diplomatic efforts do not mix well with armed parties.

Yesterday, the Angolan president had a working dinner with Namibian President Sam Nujoma. The two discussed political issues and issues connected with multi-lateral cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the fields of energy, fisheries, public works, economy, and security on the common border. President

Jose Eduardo dos Santos' visit to Namibia is part of regular consultations between the two countries at the highest level.

Notes Peace Process 'Obstacles'

MB2011145893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1416 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Text] Windhoek November 21 SAPA—Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] negotiators have reached consensus on an agenda for peace talks due to resume in Zambia on Monday, though there were still "heavy obstacles" in the way of an agreement, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said on Saturday. Speaking in Windhoek at the end of a two-day consultative meeting with Namibian President Sam Nujoma, he said he was skeptical about the results of the talks but remained committed to national reconciliation and an end to the bloody civil war. However, this could only be achieved by all parties respecting the 1991 Bicesse Accords and last year's election, which UNITA claimed was rigged before resuming hostilities.

President Dos Santos said the solution to the conflict lay not in negotiating a new power-sharing agreement but in accepting the election results. He dismissed the possibility of a transitional government, saying this would nullify the results of the election which international observers said was largely free and fair.

The government delegation to the talks in Lusaka had been instructed to study ways to integrate UNITA. "We want to discuss the conflict seriously and find solutions in terms of democratic selection of leaders, not by arms." If the Lusaka talks failed, he said, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government would continue its programme of political and economic reform, national reconciliation and the reorganisation and consolidation of the defence and security forces.

He accused conservative South African organisations of continuing military support to UNITA, saying private South African air companies were channelling weapons and foodstuffs through Zaire to territory held by the rebels.

Calls for Discussions, Solutions

MB2111092093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 21 Nov 93

[Text] Angolan issues should be seriously discussed, and during the present conflict it is pointless to have solutions that are outside the universal principle of establishing and upholding democracy. That was stated by the president of the Republic at a news conference in Windhoek yesterday, marking the end of a 48-hour visit to Namibia. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos rejected the idea of establishing a transitional government in Angola because it is against the will of the people.

[Begin recording] [Dos Santos] We want to discuss Angolan issues seriously. We do not want solutions that are outside universally recognized principles, notably the principles of democracy. It is the people who choose their leaders. Their choice must not be overridden by the force of arms.

[Reporter] Mr. President, if Lusaka fails what will the government do?

[Dos Santos] The government will continue to implement its program of introducing far-reaching reforms in Angolan society—namely, economic and political reforms, and to reorganize and consolidate the defense and security forces. Moreover, the government will continue to search for ways of ensuring complete reconciliation among Angolans, within a spirit of unity and national reconciliation. [end recording]

Savimbi Advocates Provisional Government

MB1911202993 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] His Excellency Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], told the Portuguese Commercial Radio service he favors the formation of a provisional government of national unity for Angola. Interviewed in the city of Huambo, the UNITA leader said the United Nations showed weakness during the Angolan (?peace) process, and failed to [words indistinct] and ensure the

verification and monitoring of the September 1992 elections, resulting in the (?major crisis the country is experiencing).

Comoros

New Election Date Expected in '10 Days'

AB2011104093 Paris AFP in English 1028 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Text] Moroni, Nov 20 (AFP)—A general election due to be held in the Comoro Islands Sunday [21 November] has been postponed for the fourth time in five months, and a new date will be set "in about 10 days," radio Comoros reported Saturday.

The poll should have been held within 40 days of the dissolution of parliament last June. Diplomatic sources had said here Friday that a new date might be set for the first half of December.

Sixteen opposition parties in the Indian Ocean archipelago off the East African coast had been threatening to boycott the election.

Together with some of President Said Mohamed Djohar's own supporters, they were critical of the composition of a new electoral commission he named last month. This week, Djohar appointed yet another electoral commission, which the diplomatic sources said appeared to be more satisfactorily representative of the various political parties.

Cote d'Ivoire

Communique Notes President's Return

AB1911191893 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1900 GMT 19 Nov 93

["Government communique" issued in Abidjan on 19 November on the return of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to Yamoussoukro; read by announcer]

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Mr. Felix Houphouet-Boigny, is back to Cote d'Ivoire since this afternoon at 1600. The president of the Republic, who had been recovering from illness in Switzerland for some weeks now, arrived in Yamoussoukro by a special flight from Geneva.

Reporters Denied Access

AB2011075793 Paris AFP in English 0102 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Text] Abidjan, Nov 20 (AFP)—President Felix Houphouet-Boigny returned to Ivory Coast Friday from Switzerland after a six-month absence for medical treatment, the government said.

Houphouet-Boigny, who is officially 88, underwent a prostate operation in June in Paris but was again hospitalized there in October for undisclosed reasons, then transferred to a clinic near Geneva.

The government barred journalists from the airport at Yamoussoukro, his native village which he turned into the capital of the coastal West African nation. Witnesses in Paris said they saw the president being taken on board his plane on a stretcher.

Some time after the plane's arrival in Yamoussoukro, four ambulances with sirens wailing under a pouring rain entered the presidential palace, an AFP correspondent observed. Houphouet-Boigny's last public appearance dates from May 18, four days after he left the Ivory Coast. He was present at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris for the award of a peace prize that bears his name.

But he did speak with a few Ivoirian television journalists in Paris in August, saying he was in good health and desirous to go home soon.

President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo visited Houphouet-Boigny a week ago in Switzerland and said later he found Africa's elder statesman "solid and very lucid."

Opposition Parties Urge Transitional Government

AB2011141193 Paris AFP in French 1307 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Text] Abidjan, 20 Nov (AFP)—On 20 November, six Ivorian opposition parties demanded "the formation of a transitional government" within the framework of "a broadbased consultation with all the major groups of the nation." This was contained in a communique sent to the AFP.

This statement follows immediately upon the return of President Houphouet-Boigny, who left Abidjan on 14 May to undergo treatment in Europe. There has been no indication from official sources on the president's state of health. The president was seen being carried out on a stretcher in Geneva on 19 November.

According to the signatory parties, which do not include the leading Ivorian opposition party, the Ivorian Popular Front, "Cote d'Ivoire is in fact in a situation where there is a vacancy in the Presidency of the Republic." They further stated that "for more than five months Ivorian society has been facing a political, institutional, economic, and social stalemate," and "Prime Minister Alasane Ouattara has been quite illegally and illegitimately conferred with the powers of the president."

The signatory parties are therefore "calling for a broad-based consultation with all the major groups of the country to find, through consensus, satisfactory solutions to the evils dogging Cote d'Ivoire" and are also "recommending the formation of a transitional government within the framework of this national consultation."

The six parties are the Ivorian Workers' Party, the Liberal Party of Cote d'Ivoire, the Party for Progress and Socialism, African Party for Ivorian Rebirth, the Social Democrat Movement, and the National Union for Democracy.

Mayors To Meet Prime Minister 26 Nov

AB2211133093 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1305 GMT 22 Nov 93

[From the "Public Announcements" program]

[Text] Mr. Jean Konan Banny, president of the Union of Cote d'Ivoire Cities and Municipalities, is pleased to advise mayors that they will be received by the prime minister, who will be acting on behalf of the head of state, at the Presidential Palace on 26 November at 1100. He would like to thank them in advance for taking every measure to effectively report to the palace at least half an hour before the reception.

FPI's Gbagbo Tours Tanda Region

AB2111125193 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2000 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Text] The secretary general of the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI], Mr. Laurent Gbagbo, has been touring the north-eastern parts of our country since 13 November. Yesterday, he was in Tanda Department. Cheikh Toure brings you this report:

[Begin recording] [Toure] The Departments of Bondoukou and Tanda form part of the Northeast Federation, where the FPI's Secretary General Laurent Gbagbo is currently touring. After touring several villages in the Bondoukou Region, where he held several rallies, the FPI secretary general went to Tanda on 19 November for the fourth leg of this tour, which is scheduled to end on 23 November. During the various rallies he held, the FPI secretary general reviewed the problems facing our country and proposed some solutions to them.

[Gbagbo] We are in a period where we must create new signposts. Therefore, I have proposed that we create a new constitution, or review the old one. I have also suggested that we set up a transitional government in which all the major forces of the country are represented, to reflect on the future. This could take two to three years. But after those three years we must have a new stage set for a fresh takeoff. This is our proposal for the current situation.

[Toure] This tour of the interior is also an opportunity for Mr. Laurent Gbagbo to drive his message home.

[Gbagbo] To go around today as a politician and make empty promises—tomorrow the price of coffee will be increased, cocoa prices will be augmented—is not only being a demagogue, but also simply irresponsible. I have not come to say this because it cannot be done. If Colombia experiences more volcanic eruptions, if there is frost in Brazil, then one can accidentally have a cocoa or coffee price hike in Cote d'Ivoire. But this is only temporary and periodical. But all that is over. So, my message to them is to reactivate Cote d'Ivoire's economy. How do we go about this? Already in Cote d'Ivoire we have developed the production of liquors with coffee and cocoa. Brandy and digestive liquors can be manufactured from coffee and cocoa. With this same coffee and cocoa we can produce alcohol for medicinal purposes, instead of waiting for the world market to buy a few tons out of the 700,000 tons of coffee we produce annually. We can already process half of that production and—according to my policy—with three-fourths of the coffee output produced here in the country, make things we need, which would allow us to save foreign currency and not export the meager dollar reserves we have for the procurement of new imports. This is the essential point of my message. [end recording]

Curtailed Visit, Returns to Abidjan

AB2211124093 Abidjan LA VOIE in French 22 Nov 93
p 3

[By Cesar Etou; first paragraph is LA VOIE introduction]

[Excerpts] Laurent Gbagbo curtailed his 10-day tour of the northeastern region and hurried back to Abidjan on the afternoon of 20 November. His abrupt return is connected with the grave situation resulting from "President Houphouet-Boigny's return" to Cote d'Ivoire.

On 19 November at 2300, Mr. Gbagbo and the delegation accompanying him since 13 November on a tour of the vast northeastern federation (Bouna, Bondoukou, and Tanda) were preparing to have a peaceful night at the end of the seventh leg of a tour scheduled to last until 23 November. [passage omitted]

That evening, Emile Doudou Boga, a member of the Ivorian Popular Front [FPI]'s general secretariat, went to Tanda to meet Mr. Gbagbo and his delegation. The general secretariat mandated Mr. Boga to suspend the tour with the members of the northeastern federation's organizing committee and to convince the secretary general to return to Abidjan immediately. Mr. Boga's mission was prompted by the fact that President Houphouet-Boigny had returned to the country after spending over six months in Paris and Geneva for medical treatment.

According to information made available to the FPI's northeastern federation, "the state of the president's health is reportedly serious enough" to require the presence of the FPI's leader in Abidjan. [passage omitted] Therefore, Mr. Gbagbo held his last rally in Tanda at 1000 on 20 November and then suspended his tour to return to Abidjan at 1500.

Meanwhile, Abou Drahamane Sangare, whose visit to San-Pedro for a seminar by the FPI's Youth Wing was scheduled to last from 20 to 22 November, has also returned to Abidjan.

Daily on 'Calm' Surrounding President's Return

AB2011133793 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 20-21 Nov 93 p 24

[Article by Salif Diaby and Nazaire Breka: The Head of State, President Houphouet Is Back]

[Excerpts] The wish made by Ivorians in October, on the occasion of the 88th birthday of their beloved president. His Excellency Mr. Felix Houphouet-Boigny, has been fulfilled, because the head of state returned to the country in the afternoon on 19 November. The different thing about this return is that it took place in the calm atmosphere of Yamoussoukro, in contrast with the lively atmosphere that cosmopolitan Abidjan usually offers in these happy circumstances. The president is back with us after a long stay in Europe. He left Abidjan for Paris in May. He had the opportunity to take part in the award ceremony for the Felix Houphouet-Boigny Prize for the Search for Peace, at the International Court of Justice of the Hague. [passage omitted].

Clearly, the president, an indefatigable fighter, has been facing health problems for some time. The majority of Ivorians are aware of this and are praying to God for good health and long life for the father of the nation, because the country is facing enormous socioeconomic problems and still needs his experience and clearheadedness.

The fact that President Houphouet-Boigny returned to Cote d'Ivoire on 19 November is a sign of favorable change, following the treatment he received in Paris and his convalescence in Geneva. [passage omitted]. The head of state has returned to his country to undergo "a regimen of rest under medical supervision."

It must be stressed that the president's stay in France was not always one of rest. He regularly met with Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara, who briefed him on government activities. The head of state followed developments in the coffee and cocoa situation, a situation which has always been of major concern to him. He also studied the country's socioeconomic situation.

For the first time, the Old Man's return to Cote d'Ivoire will be celebrated quietly, even though many Ivorian men and women would have liked to have given their captain the warmest welcome. The doctors have, however, decided otherwise.

The head of state is among us. He will continue to give the nation the benefit of all his experience at a time when Cote d'Ivoire is going through an important phase which needs careful handling. That is the main thing.

Ghana

NPP Issues Statement on Events in Nigeria

AB1911224093 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] The New Patriotic Party [NPP] has condemned the latest military intervention in Nigeria. In a statement issued in Accra today, the party called on the Government of Ghana and all other governments in the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] subregion to do the same and to insist that the new military administration put in place immediately measures to resume the process of completing the restoration of democracy in Nigeria.

The statement said concrete political action needs to be taken by all concerned to ensure that the democratic process in Nigeria continues unhampered. This is the best guarantee that the federal republic will not be engulfed in the flames of civil strife and conflict. The NPP called on General Abacha and his colleagues in the new military junta to heed the call of history and leave the scene immediately.

Statement Issued on Events in Cote D'Ivoire

AB2111091693 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Text] An official statement in Accra yesterday [19 November] said the government viewed with great concern and outrage the incidents of violence meted out to Ghanaians in Cote d'Ivoire, following the return match between Kotoko and ASEC, which has resulted in many injuries and death among Ghanaians in that country.

The Ghana Government takes this opportunity to express its deepest condolences to the families of those who have lost their lives and its sympathies to the injured.

The statement said the Ghana Government is determined to pursue the issue of seeking prompt and adequate compensation for Ghanaians who have been injured and have lost their property and to those families who have lost their relatives through the tragic incidents. It said in spite of these deplorable and tragic incidents, Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire are not only good neighbors and members of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] but are also linked by country's ties of blood, history, and economics. The Ghana Government is satisfied that the two governments have made their best endeavors to calm the situation and it is therefore essential that citizens of both countries restrained themselves and avoid retaliation as such acts of retaliation are likely to unleash more violence and create a vicious cycle.

The statement noted that with such acts of violence and counter violence, it is the over one million Ghanaians still living in Cote d'Ivoire, whose lives would be put at risk.

Nigeria

General Abacha Meets SDP's Abiola

AB2211165093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 1500 GMT 22 Nov 93

[Text] Prominent Nigerians have been visiting the head of state, General Sanni Abacha, in Lagos. Among those received by Gen. Abacha at Defense House today was Chief M.K.O. Abiola, who was accompanied by a senator in the dissolved National Assembly, Chief Bola Chinebu and Dr. Jonathan Jegia.

Chief Abiola held discussions with the head of state which lasted more than one hour. The topic of the discussion was not made public. It is however believed that they discussed the recent political developments in the country. Others who visited the head of state included the chief justice of Nigeria, Justice Mohammed Bello, retired top military officers including [words indistinct]. Also at the Defense House were Chief Tony Enemi and Chief Tom Ikimi. Gen. Abacha also continued to receive envoys accredited to Nigeria. The latest to visit him was the ambassador of the Russian Federation.

Meets U.S., British Envoys

AB2011210093 Lagos NTA Television Network in
English 2000 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Text] The head of state, General Sanni Abacha, spent most of today holding meetings with the envoys of three western countries. The secret meetings which took place at Gen. Abacha's Lagos residence began at about 11

o'clock this morning with the arrival of the American ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Walter Carrington. Their discussions lasted about an hour.

Next to arrive was the British High Commissioner, Mr. Christopher MacRae, accompanied by his defense attache. The head of state's meeting with the French ambassador, Mr. Pierre Garrigue-Guyonnaud, was quite lengthy.

Details of what Gen. Abacha discussed with the envoys were not made known but the director of defense and information, Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, said it was connected with the recent political developments in the country.

In his maiden speech, the head of state had appealed to the international community to suspend judgement while Nigerians sort the problems out in their own way.

Other Dignitaries Briefed

AB2011153593 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Text] The head of state, General Sanni Abacha, says Nigeria's defense policy will continue to support the country's foreign policy which makes Africa its center piece. Speaking yesterday in Lagos while briefing foreign missions in Nigeria, the head of state announced that the Federal Government had entered into negotiations with the North Korean Government for the construction of national cemeteries which would conform with international standards laid down by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

The foreign missions' briefing session also offered the military leader an opportunity to critically assess Nigeria's peace operations the world over. Gen. Abacha said the session had given the Nigerian Defense Headquarters an insight into the functions, challenges, and problems of Nigeria's engagements in the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, OAU, and the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS states, peace operations.

He said henceforth, any peace mission abroad embarked upon by the country must have defined goals. Gen. Abacha enumerated some of the reasons that required purposeful and effective action as adequate funding, acquisition and funding of relevant equipment, the welfare of troops, and constant communication with base and headquarters.

Abacha Bids Farewell to Government Members

AB1911183093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] The head of state, General Sanni Abacha, today bade farewell to members of the dissolved Interim National Government. Addressing the members at a meeting in Abuja today, Gen. Abacha commended them for the spirit of patriotism demonstrated in the discharge

of their duties within their short stay. State House correspondent Ogbonae Oji reports.

[Begin recording] [Oji] Gen. Abacha explained that he considered today's meeting quite necessary as a result of the sacrifice and commitment by members of the former Interim National Government to succeed in their various assignments as soon as they were appointed. He said he was aware of the risk [words indistinct] to accept the appointments about [words indistinct] in the country's political life and described it as a demonstration of courage and statesmanship. Gen. Abacha remarked that although the objective behind the setting up of the Interim National Government was not realized, those who served under that government made positive contributions.

[Abacha] Once again, I see and appreciate the great sacrifice made by each and everyone of you to hold [words indistinct] that made up the formation of the Interim National Government itself.

[Oji] The head of state described the set of elections as complex and difficult and urged the former members of the Interim National Government to be prepared to serve in any other capacity their services may be required in future.

Earlier, on arrival at the Abuja international airport, the head of state was received by secretary general of the federal capital territory, Chief Gordian Owanika, and the commander of the Brigade of Guards, Brigadier-General Bashir Magagi. [end recording]

Spokesman Outlines Task Ahead

AB1911173893 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 19 Nov 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] (?Of course) the \$64,000 question is what are the military's intentions now? Do they really intend to continue the process of handing power back to civilians? On the line to Lagos, Max Pearson asked Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, who's been General Abacha's spokesman, what exactly they were going to do.

[Begin recording] [Chijuka] We are going to start a constitutional conference to review some of the problem areas. That is one. And as soon as that one is finished—and I am not sure they are going to be given a very long time to talk on that, because already we have something on ground—I will expect a few amendments here and there. So, once they are done and presented, that will form the basis for further arrangements, and I am sure it will not take a long time before we have that one in place.

[Pearson] But you have set no timetable, so there must be the suspicion in people's minds that this is simply another ploy by the military to extend military rule.

[Chijuka] I think it is even wiser not to set up any timetable because from my experience, we saw that the

former administration had that problem. Along the line, they discovered that they did not have enough time or maybe there were some clogs in the wheel and so they had to adjust the timetable. You see, setting deadlines and not meeting them can create more distrust than leading the whole thing. As the processes are developing, people will see that we are moving, and as soon as we are sure we are getting to the end of the tunnel, you can now say this date. But for you to set a date and you discover you can't meet it, I think that is a very dishonest, but definitely it is not going to be long. I can assure you of that.

[Pearson] At this moment all the political institutions—the democratic institutions in Nigeria—have been disbanded or abolished. But are people free in Nigeria to exercise political activity? Are they free to talk, to meet, to even possibly condemn the action taken by the military?

[Chijuka] I wouldn't know whether anybody has been [word indistinct], but we expect that people should wait, let the whole cloud of uncertainty clear, let this constitutional conference come on, and then people will again be expected to start expressing their political [word indistinct]. But I believe that it cannot absolutely stop people from sharing ideas and so on. But to take to the streets, start writing inflammatory (?things) and so on and so forth, I think, will not be tolerated.

[Pearson] When you say it will not be tolerated, it will be opposed with force?

[Chijuka] Not with force. The posture is that we will talk to the people. You could even see that the head of state was appealing to labor leaders yesterday. He didn't order them to go back to work. He said he was appealing to them to go back to work. And the media houses that were closed down have been reopened or they have been allowed to reopen. So it is going to be more of canceling, more of [words indistinct], and we hope our people will reasonable to also stretch their hand of fellowship and their help to build a healthier society. [end recording]

BBC Reports 'Cool Reception' to New Government

AB1911170593 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Excerpt] Nigeria's political situation has once again gone into the melting pot. Ernest Shonekan's transitional government has been consigned to oblivion, General Sanni Abacha has taken over, [and] the democratic institutions set up to prepare for civilian rule have been scrapped. State governors have been sacked and the two political parties that contested the annulled 12 June elections have been dismantled. But some things stay the same. The Campaign for Democracy is still campaigning and the nationwide strike called by the Labor Congress over fuel price rises is now in its fifth day. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa reports:

[Begin recording] There has so far been a cool reception to last night's sweeping political measures announced by the new military ruler, Gen. Sanni Abacha. In Lagos and other southwestern states, the situation has remained generally calm, although workers continued the five-day old strike against increases in the prices of petroleum products. There was tension in Ibadan, about 120 km from Lagos, shortly after noon following unfounded rumors of troop movements. People rushed home for safety and all businesses were closed. But the situation calmed down after about an hour when nothing happened on the streets. Private businesses and the markets have since reopened.

In Lagos, people are generally happy at the removal of the Interim National Government, but there is mixed feeling about the return of the military. The popular opinion in the western states is that Chief Shonekan and his team were either incapable or unwilling to solve the crisis surrounding the annulment of the 12 June presidential election and therefore they deserved to be sacked. Many Nigerians, especially southerners, are looking forward to the constitution of the constitutional conference promised by Gen. Abacha last night. The conference is seen as a forum for the resolution of perceived imbalances in the structure of Nigeria's federal system. [passage omitted] [end recording]

SDP's Abiola: Government Change 'Act of God'

AB1911222593 Paris AFP in English 2215 GMT
19 Nov 93

[Text] Lagos, Nov 19 (AFP)—Moshood Abiola, the presumed winner of the annulled June presidential elections, took a philosophical stance after the Nigeria's return to direct military rule, calling it an "act of God."

Abiola, whose apparent victory was swept away by then-president Ibrahim Babangida, still insisted in a brief interview with the local television in the state of Ogun, near Lagos, "Ours is a national mandate."

Abiola described the two-day-old takeover of the government by General Sani Abacha as "an act of God. Nothing happens without the consent of God, who has several ways of manifesting Himself," he said. "What is at stake is the peace and stability of the country."

Ogun television gave no other excerpts of the interview, which was the newspaper publisher's first reaction to the military takeover.

Abacha on Thursday dissolved not only the parliament and other institutions, but also the Social Democratic Party Abiola led to apparent victory in the June 12 elections.

Ruling Council Decree Repeals Existing Constitution*AB2111211093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GM 21 Nov 93*

[Text] The enabling decree establishing the Provisional Ruling Council, PRC, has been signed by the head of state, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, General Sanni Abacha. Titled Decree 1 of 1993, the document repeals the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Suspension Decree of 1993, known as Decree 58. It restores the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1979. It will also be cited as Constitution of Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1979, Restoration Decree 1993. A release signed by the director of defense information, Brigadier General Fred Chijuka, says the decrees takes effect on the 18th of this month. It proclaims the formal title of the country's new leader as head of state, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Defense Official Says New Regime Only Temporary*AB2011084893 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 20 Nov 93*

[Text] The director of defense information, Brigadier [General] Fred Chijuka, says the present administration has no intention of perpetuating itself in power. He told newsmen in Lagos yesterday that peace was very crucial and that the nation would not wait for too long for a return to a democratic government.

On appointments by the government, Brig. Gen. Chijuka said the announcement would be delayed until next week. The defense spokesman also commented on the presence of the head of state in Lagos, pointing out that it was a temporary measure to enable him to complete a few things before returning to Abuja.

Brigade Commanders Take Over From State Governors*AB1911184593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 19 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] Following the directive by the head of state, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, General Sanni Abacha, brigade commanders and police commissioners have today been taking over from the state governors. Gen. Abacha, in his maiden broadcast to the nation yesterday, announced that civilian administrators will be appointed for the states. He directed governors to hand over to brigade commanders, or commissioners of police where there are no brigade commanders, pending the appointment of civilian administrators.

In Edo State, the deputy governor, Reverend Peter Obadan, has handed over to the commissioner of police, Mr. Simeon Odoye. He expressed gratitude to the people of the state for their cooperation and support in the last 20 months. The Rev. Obadan asked them to extend the

same goodwill to the commissioner of police and the civilian administrator when appointed.

[Correspondent] Kunde Taiwo says people are going about their normal businesses.

The commander of 34th Field Artillery Brigade, Obinze, Lieutenant Colonel Essan Dowyaro, has also taken over in Imo State. In his statement in Owerri, Lt. Col. Dowyaro asked the people of the state to go about their normal business. He said that the presence of soldiers in strategic areas of the state capital was to ensure the protection of government property. Correspondent Joe Amadi reports that the brigade commander was conducted round the government house by the former deputy governor, Dr. Douglas Acholonu. The situation in the state capital is calm and civil servants were seen discussing the change of government in groups.

And in Osun State, the process of handing over has started. The commander of the Nigerian Army Engineering Construction Regiment, Col. Abel Akale, has taken over from the state governor, Alhaji Isiaka Adeleke. [Correspondent] Kayode Akinsola says the meeting to formalize the handing over is going on between the commander, former commissioners, and other top government officials.

In Cross River State, the brigade commander of the 13th Mechanized Infantry Brigade, Brigadier General Stanley Wonotini Birai, formally took over from Governor Clement Ebri in Calabar. In a speech at the ceremony, Brig. Gen. Birai gave an assurance that nobody will be molested and appealed to the people to be law-abiding. [passage omitted]

From Makurdi, Suleyman Mohamed Kabir reports that all is calm in Benue State. People are seen going about their normal business, except commercial vehicle owners, who are on strike.

[Begin Kabir recording] Some political office holders briefly reported at their offices apparently to remove personal belongings. Security has also been beefed up at strategic places by a combined team of armed soldiers and the police to safeguard government property. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The former governor of Niger State, Dr. Musa Inuwa, has also handed over the administration of the state to the acting commander, 31st Field Artillery Brigade, Lt. Col. Isaac Obiakon. [passage omitted]

The Enugu state police commissioner, Mr. Jatau Anga, has directed the immediate return of all government vehicles to their various ministries and parastatals. Mr. Anga gave the directive today after taking over the administration of the state. He also warned against the removal of government property from quarters occupied by civil servants and political office holders. [passage omitted]

Papers Review Abacha Seizure of Power, Abiola Reaction

AP2011183393 Paris AFP in French 1330 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Excerpt] Lagos, 20 Nov (AFP)—[Passage omitted] This morning, Lagos markets were open, public transport was running—though scarce—and, just like in the last two days, long queues could be seen at gas stations. According to information gathered by AFP, the situation was similar in the big northern towns of Kano, Kaduna, Katsina, and Abuja—the capital. In Kano and Katsina the fuel shortage had worsened.

The headlines of Nigerian newspapers today reflected the country's shock following General Abacha's seizure of power and scrapping of all the democratic institutions. The CONCORD newspaper, which is owned by Moshood Abiola—the self-proclaimed winner of the 12 June presidential election that was canceled by the military—and which had been banned since 22 July, appeared this morning for the first time with the name: "Abacha" printed right across its front page. A picture of the general in uniform, a black beret, and dark sunglasses covered almost the entire front page of this daily, which was closed down for having published articles that "threatened state security."

The PUNCH, which was also banned in July for the same reason, along with the CONCORD and four other newspapers, reappeared today carrying as a headline the "challenge" issued by the Nigerian Labor Congress to Gen. Abacha. The organization has maintained its strike order despite the appeal made by the new head of state for the "immediate resumption of work."

The newspaper also quotes Mr. Abiola's spokesman as saying that the latter "is not hiding" as recent persistent rumors in Lagos would have it. Last night, in a short statement broadcast on his southwestern home state of Ogun television, which is located in Abeokuta, Moshood Abiola said that what had happened in the country was "the manifestation of God's will" and that he had "a mandate from the nation." This statement was his first reaction to the seizure of power by Gen. Abacha.

Gen. Abacha on 18 November announced the dissolution of all the democratic institutions of the country, including that of the two authorized parties in Nigeria—the National Republican Convention and the Social Democratic Party, of which Abiola was the candidate in the 12 June election.

The members of Nigeria's Parliament—the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives—which was dissolved, have been ordered to return latest by 22 November all government property in their possession: official vehicles, diplomatic and service passports, and cellular telephones that were assigned to them. In the past 24 hours, all accesses to the Parliament are being guarded by

armed soldiers and anybody entering or leaving the premises is inspected, reports the AFP correspondent in the Federal capital.

Government, NLC Reach 'Positive' Accord

AB2111154693 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 21 Nov 93

[Text] The Federal Government and the Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] will later today announce details of the agreement reached after two days of negotiations on the recent increases in prices of petroleum products. The delegations of government and NLC told newsmen after the closed-door meeting that they would reconvene this evening to announce the decisions reached to the public. The deputy national president of the NLC, Mr. Adams Oshiomhole, said the negotiations were positive. He said agreements had been reached in principle and that the team would now go to brief the central working committee of the Congress. The director general of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Alhaji Hamman Tukur, who spoke on behalf of the government team, told newsmen that (his team would) also go back to the government for final approval on the agreement reached. There was strong indication that the labor union would come up [word indistinct] (industrial action).

Senators Refuse To Surrender Their Mandate, Accuse Army

AB2011135593 Paris AFP in French 1218 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Text] Lagos, 20 Nov (AFP)—Some 67 senators have "sworn" not to give up their mandate following the dissolution of parliament and all democratic institutions of the country on the orders of General Sanni Abacha. THE GUARDIAN newspaper reported today.

In a communique published today by the newspaper, the senators said "no to military dictatorship" and called on "all Nigerians to defend their rights and sovereignty," the independent paper further stated.

The communique stated: "The Armed Forces should know that they should not treat Nigerians as a subdued people or Nigeria as a vanquished country." THE GUARDIAN reports that the communique was signed by 69 of the 91 senators and was dated 19 November.

"We note with deep sorrow the social, political, and economic damage caused the nation during the past 30 years by the successive military regimes which ruled Nigeria," added the senators, who "swore not to surrender the mandate given them by the people."

The senators stated that "every military administration has justified the seizure of power through a so-called capacity to cleanse society of its ills, but each has also ended its mandate after becoming more corrupt than the previous administration."

They also accused the military of deliberately adopting "a policy of lies and disinformation," which, according to the senators, eroded the confidence of the people in the Army.

Following the takeover of power by General Abacha on 22 November, members of Nigeria's bicameral parliament, the Senate and the House of Representatives, were ordered to hand over all government property still in their possession, including office cars, diplomatic and service passports, as well as the telephones allocated to them.

For the past 24 hours, access to the parliament house has been sealed off by armed soldiers, and persons who enter or leave the premises are subjected to checks, according to an AFP correspondent in the Federal capital.

Military Takeover Denounced

*AB2011202293 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 20 Nov 93*

[From the "focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpt] Another voice has joined the chorus of condemnations since General Sanni Abacha took over as leader of Nigeria's new Military Government. Two-thirds of the Senate, who found themselves out of the job on Thursday [18 November], when all democratic institutions were scrapped, have allegedly signed a statement in Abuja, calling on all Nigerians to say no to military dictatorship. However, state governors and other elected officials have kicked up less of the fuss and are reported to have left office already. On the line to Lagos, Alex Martin asked Sola Odunfa what exactly the senators' statement said.

[Begin recording] [Martin] The declaration called on Nigerians to defend their rights and sovereignty and quote, to say no to military dictatorship. It strongly criticized the military for the erosion of the moral fabric of the Nigerian society and I am quoting now, through massive official corruption and deliberate destruction of the public service. And what do you think people's reaction will be to the statement? Do they support the senators or do they support the military?

[Odunfa] On the street, there is very, very little support for the senators. It would seem that the senators, along with all other legislators nationwide, have lost much public respect. People alleged that they were corrupt and that the corruption was responsible for their being unable to resolve the presidential election annulment crisis, and of course there were the incidents—the numerous incidents—of physical fighting on floors of Houses, both at the federal level and in the state Houses of Assembly. All this put together has cost the legislators much support. But as for the new military regime, I do not see many people yet, supporting the regime. The organized sectors like the academic staff of universities and the human rights groups have issued statements, all of them condemning the military for coming back to

power, but the general public has not reacted strongly against the military yet. [end recording]

One senator, who didn't sign the statement, was Magaji Abdulahi who, before Thursday, was an SDP [Social Democratic Party] senator for Kano state. He even thinks the document is a fake. On the line to Kano, Alex Martin asked him why?

[Begin Abdulahi recording] The last time the Senate met was on Thursday at 3 pm [0400 GMT], and we met for only 10 minutes. The president of the Senate came and addressed the Senate to say that we noted the change of leadership and we reserve our comment until after the broadcast by the head of state. But it was only after I left Abuja at 4:30 pm yesterday, on reaching Kaduna, somebody told me that a group of senators—about 10 or so—met in room 203, Nicon Noga Hotel in Abuja, late—I think Friday [19 November] night, and drafted a resolution, whose contents I don't know, and that they affixed the signatures of 67 senators who signed the resolution that gave rise to the change of leadership in the Senate. In other words the signatures of 67 senators that were used to effect the change of leadership was affixed to the so-called statement they issued. And I think that it was a fraud, because they were only about 10 or so senators who attended that meeting. [passage omitted][end recording]

Labor Congress Maintains Strike Order

AB1911123693 Paris AFP in French 1155 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] Lagos, 19 Nov (AFP)—The Nigerian Labor Congress has decided to maintain its strike order in order to force General Sanni Abacha's new ruling team to cancel the increase in fuel prices, a national official of the organization told AFP. "We have instructed the various branches of the national congress in the 30 states of the Federation to continue with the strike action," this official, who demanded anonymity, explained.

Foreign Reaction Noted

*AB1911183193 Paris AFP in English 1801 GMT
19 Nov 93*

[By Ade Obesisan]

[Text] Lagos, Nov 19 (AFP)—Police and demonstrators clashed Friday in southwest Nigeria as trade union leaders ordered workers to stay on strike in the first challenge to the country's new military regime.

One person was reported dead and several injured during the clashes which broke out Friday and Thursday [18, 19 November] in Ogbomoshos, Akure and Abeokuta, the Campaign for Democracy (CD) said Friday.

The clashes with riot police came as strikers tried to force the new military leadership under General Sanni Abacha to cancel recent fuel price rises of between 700 to 900 percent. There were several arrests. And in a direct

challenge to the new military regime, the Nigeria Labour Congress [NLC] Friday instructed members to continue their strike which has paralysed the country since Monday. The instruction came at the end of an emergency meeting of the NLC's central working committee (CWC) in Lagos.

In a nationwide broadcast Thursday, Abacha appealed to the unions to return to work immediately, saying the country could not afford any further dislocation and "destruction of the economy."

But a communique signed by NLC National President Pascal Bafyau and National Secretary Morgan Anigbo said Friday: "The CWC wishes to emphasise that despite the change of government, the phenomenal increase in the prices of petrol and petroleum products still persists. In the light of the above, CWC directs that the on-going nationwide industrial action should continue." The statement added that the NLC was ready to meet with the government for talks when invited.

The announcement Wednesday that interim government head Ernest Shonekan was stepping down to be replaced by General Abacha has been greeted with dismay, provoking outcry both in Nigeria and abroad.

In London, the Foreign Office said Britain deplored the military takeover as "a serious step backward, not merely for Nigeria, but for Africa as a whole." The Foreign Office warned that "military dictatorship cannot solve Nigeria's problems."

In Paris, a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said France saw the takeover as "a new and serious setback" in the country's progress towards a law-based state, and warned that "Nigeria cannot stand aside from the trend towards democratic institutions under way everywhere in Africa."

In Nigeria itself, press reaction reflected shock at the abrupt change of guard, with most newspapers reserving comment. "Nigeria's eight-year-old march to democracy was aborted yesterday as General Abacha sacked state governors and all other existing democratic institutions, including the two parties," the independent DAILY CHAMPION said Friday. The NIGERIAN TRIBUNE reported that some Nigerians were urging Abacha to make his tenure as head of state "brief". The pro-government DAILY TIMES chose to downplay the shock of the truncation of democracy and simply headlined: "Abacha Charts a New Course."

All these newspapers published in full Abacha's speech Thursday announcing the takeover, providing little in the way of comment or analysis.

In Lagos the population seemed more resigned to the situation Friday after several hundred Nigerians took to the streets in Lagos to protest at the takeover in a demonstration rapidly dispersed using teargas.

Public transport was back on the roads and shops reopened Friday, although most banks and offices stayed shut. And orderly queues of cars built up again at petrol stations.

NLC Ready for Talks on Fuel Prices

AB1911205593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] The Nigeria Labor Congress, NLC, says it is prepared to go into dialogue with the Provisional Ruling Council on the increase in the prices of petroleum products. The congress said this in a communique after a meeting of its central working committee today in Lagos. The NLC then called on workers to refrain from any form of demonstration.

Labor Ends Week-Long Strike

AB2111190093 Paris AFP in English 1852 GMT 21 Nov 93

[Text] Lagos, Nov 21 (AFP)—The Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) called Sunday [21 November] for an immediate end to a week-long general strike which has crippled the country's economy, union and government representatives announced in a joint statement.

Under the terms of an agreement worked out in day-long negotiations, the price of petrol is to be increased to 3.25 naira (14 cents) a litre, instead of 5 naira, the price set two weeks ago which sparked the strike.

Government Sets New Fuel Prices

AB2111205093 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 21 Nov 93

[Text] Latest reports reaching our newsroom indicate that the strike action which resulted from the increase in the price of petroleum products has been called off and new prices are now in force for petroleum products. The communique issued at the end of the discussions was read by the director general of the Ministry of Labor and Productivity, Alhaji Abdulai Ashim.

[Begin Ashim recording] At the resumed meeting held today, Sunday 21 November 1993, it was agreed as follows: 1. That the prices of petroleum products should be as follows:

A. PMS, which is the ordinary petroleum, is now 3.25 naira per liter.

B. HEO, which equals to the diesel, is 3 naira per liter.

C. DHA, or kerozene, this will be 2.75 per liter.

D. Fuel oil, this will be 2.50 per liter. [end recording]

Human Rights Activist Reviews Meeting With Abacha

AB1911220093 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 19 Nov 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] What is really in General Abacha's mind? Were there any warning signs that he would intervene so dramatically? Nigerian human rights activist and campaigner for the rights of local people, Ken Sarawia, has frequently been in the bad books of the authorities and spent time in jail. In September, he had a long talk with Gen. Abacha. Akwe Amosu asked Ken Sarawia if there had been any indications then that the general was running out of patience with the Shonekan government:

[Begin recording] [Sarawia] No, not at all, because that was really early days with the administration. But there was no doubt in my mind that—I am based on the sort of constitution the interim government had that if the head of the government was not there, then the most senior secretary, who was in this case Abacha, should take over—that sort of gave an indication what was going to come.

[Amosu] So you felt very much that he was the power behind the throne?

[Sarawia] Oh yes, I think that was common knowledge throughout the country. Everybody knew that. Everybody also knew that Gen. Abacha had been with General Babangida in all the coups that had succeeded in the country. So, I mean for such a master coup maker to be sitting behind the civilian who had no mandate was really just clear. The implications of that were clear.

[Amosu] So at that stage, was he still talking about elections in February going ahead?

[Sarawia] No, no, no! Not at all! Actually, he didn't say anything at all. He listened to me. I had the impression that he listened to me very carefully. I have known him for a long time. We actually lived on the same street in Port Harcourt during the civil war, so it was like meeting once again, and he did apologize to me for what I had suffered and he offered me a beautiful lunch and gave me back... [pauses] assured me I would have back my passport and flew me back to Port Harcourt in an Air Force plane. I mean he was very nice, very, very nice indeed.

[Amosu] But in any way, perhaps you weren't surprised when you heard the news that he had taken over?

[Sarawia] No, not at all. I wasn't surprised.

[Amosu] I mean, to many people his action seems very perverse. I mean it's only a few months ago that he was being credited with being the man who told President Babangida that he had to go, that he had to step down and give the civilians another chance, and now he is taking over.

[Sarawia] But, well, the country was in a cul de sac because Chief Shonekan—good man that he is—was not able to do anything at all. He didn't have a mandate and there was no way you could appoint a head of state as school prefects are appointed. So, he had to go, and if he had to go, what next had to be done? Well, most people would have said Abiola should have come back. But then as Abiola was part of [words indistinct], but then Abacha was the strong part of Babangida, wasn't he?

[Amosu] Exactly. Gen. Abacha has been involved in this whole process all the way through, so for him to reject everything that President Babangida's regime did is very contradictory.

[Sarawia] Well, maybe Babangida was so strong that nobody else had the chance to do anything, except to nod his head and say yes, we will go with you, general, or Mr. President, until such a time as you had a chance to really utter out [as heard] and then bring in your own program.

[Amosu] So, do you think he is coming because he wants to make it better, or do you think he is coming because he wants a turn at being president?

[Sarawia] Frankly, I just do not know. At this point, it is very difficult to say what lies behind the mind of a general, a coup maker, and we just have to wait and see. But I always tell people all politicians are dangerous. They have not to be trusted.

[Amosu] He says he wants to have this constitutional conference and redraw the political future for Nigeria. What do you make of that?

[Sarawia] Well, if it is (?that), honestly, it is what I suggested to him when I met him on 1 September. I said let us hold a sovereign national conference. Let us put all the cards on the table, but we must do it in a free and fair atmosphere. Nobody must be holding a gun to the heads of the Nigerian people. This sovereign national conference will be attended by representatives of the ethnic groups who are the federating units of the country, not any of the terrible systems set up by Babangida and all the military people from Gown through Obasanjo to Babangida, not that!

[Amosu] But you are just talking about what you would like to happen. Do you think that that is what Gen. Abacha wants to do?

[Sarawia] Well, that is the point, because throughout the country everybody has said we want a sovereign national conference. To a very large extent people have said so. If Gen. Abacha wants to be a statesman, then he will allow that to happen in a free and fair atmosphere and ensure that the decisions are carried out. He may make a name for himself in history. I would doubt that the military would be able to do that, anyway, but he has a chance to prove to us that on his own, he can do better.
[end recording]

Police Arrest, Beat NRC Party Leader

AB2011214693 Paris AFP in French 1936 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Text] Abuja, 20 Nov (AFP)—A leader of the National Republican Convention [NRC, conservative], one of the two Nigerian political parties dissolved by the military government, was hospitalized on 20 November in Abuja after being beaten by the police, it was learned from the Federal Capital Territory.

Mr. Okey Uzoho, in charge of external relations of the NRC, was arrested while trying to take away two copiers and a cellular phone, property of the party, police sources said in Abuja.

General Sanni Abacha, who has taken over power in Nigeria on 17 November, has ordered the dissolution of all the democratic institutions in the country. Instructions were given to the members of Parliament and the national leaders of the two political parties to hand over all documents in their possession as well as service vehicles and cellular phones.

Seals were affixed on the two parties headquarters [NRC and the Social Democratic Party—progressive] while the military guards the access to the Parliament building.

Official To Face Charges

AB2111112893 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 21 Nov 93

[Text] The publicity secretary of the defunct National Republican Convention, Mr. Okey Uzoho, has been arrested for allegedly attempting to steal the property of the banned party. A Voice of Nigeria correspondent in Abuja reports that Mr. Uzoho had arranged for the removal of two fax machines and a cellular phone to Lagos for personal use before he was intercepted by the police.

According to our correspondent, Mr. Uzoho sustained a knee injury while resisting arrest. He is said to be receiving treatment at the State House Clinic in Abuja. Mr. Uzoho is expected to face charges of stealing and unlawful removal of government property.

Togo

Government Delays Date for Parliamentary Vote

AB2011090693 Paris AFP in English 0106 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Text] Lome, Nov 20 (AFP)—Apparently yielding to opposition demands, Togo's government indirectly announced on Friday [19 November] the postponement of legislative elections due for December 19 and January 2, without setting a new date.

A terse communique said electoral lists must be ready for December 22 and the voters' cards will have to be distributed before January 2, which by implication ruled out a first round of voting on December 19.

The postponement of the elections was requested by the opposition, by the national electoral commission and by a monitoring panel that is composed of representatives of France and Germany, the former colonial powers, as well as as Burkina Faso and the United States.

Postpones Elections to 20 Jan '94

AB2111091293 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600 GMT 21 Nov 93

[Text] The first round of parliamentary elections, which was initially scheduled for 19 December, has been postponed to 20 January 1994. The Togolese authorities came to that decision following recommendations by Western experts. Jacinth Kado Doe has details on the terms of the government communique issued on 20 November:

[Doe] At their weekly meeting on 18 November, the National Monitoring Committee and the International Monitoring Committee discussed how the parliamentary elections could be better organized. In order that the Togolese people might be kept widely informed beyond the often brief nature of statutory texts, and in order to avoid any misinterpretations, the government found it necessary to comment on the measures that were taken.

The correction of voter's registers was an idea which came up at the Ouagadougou talks to make up for the impossibility of carrying out a new revision. In an effort to take into account certain demands, the government wishes to stress that the correction of voters' registers does not simply mean erasing mistakes. Noted errors concerning election material can also be corrected. Regarding the indelible ink, the German Government has decided to supply it in an effort to avoid any suspicion. On the matter of voter cards, the government has acceded to the wishes of the opposition and accepted the request that new voter cards be issued. The government will, therefore, take all the necessary measures to bear the expenses of ordering new cards.

The next point concerns the postponement of parliamentary elections: Following advice given by French and German experts, and upon recommendation from the National Monitoring Committee and in line with the wish of the International Monitoring Committee, the government has decided to adopt a timetable suggested by these experts in order to ensure the smooth running of the elections. According to this timetable, the preparatory technical operations for the parliamentary elections should end on 16 January 1994. Thus, the date of 20 January 1994 was suggested for the holding of the first round of parliamentary elections.

[Studio announcer] This postponement is in line with the head of state's wish. He recently stated in Geneva that he would not be opposed to, quote, a postponement of parliamentary elections if the French and German legal experts found this postponement desirable. [no closing quotation as heard] In an effort to hold free and fair elections under foreign observation, President Eyadema

also indicated that it would even be better to proceed slowly but surely, if the National Electoral Commission was not ready. He, however, stressed that the delay should not be long because it was urgent to get the people back to work to get them out of their suffering. It must be recalled that the Togolese parties were not happy about the initial date for the parliamentary election.

Government Corrects Timetable for Voters' Register

AB2011172593 Lome Radio Lome in French 0600 GMT 20 Nov 93

[Text] Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh held a working session with National Electoral Commission members in the morning of 19 November at the Entente Palace. The delegation from the electoral commission was led by its chairman, Mr. Sipohon Gaba. The prime minister was accompanied by Ministers Agbodjan, Yentchabre, Kudzo, and Nomedji, as well as the government secretary general Mr. (Francois Dupuy Benissant). They discussed matters such as the different mechanisms for the revision of the voters' register, the issuing of voter cards, the budget, the election timetable, the operations, the revision of the voters' register which is no longer in doubt, and a possible meeting between the political parties and the government before embarking upon an extensive awareness program.

In this respect, the prime minister hoped there will be a coordination of actions, and a joint effort to ensure the

success of the parliamentary elections, with all the parties taking part. He also hoped there will be harmony among all the various groups, and strong support from the political parties and the grass-roots groups. Moreover he commented on security in the country and political parties' access to the state media and the territory in order to campaign. Finally, the prime minister called on everyone to show moderation, civic sense, understanding, and be open to dialogue to ensure success.

Furthermore, following a decree signed by the prime minister, there will be a correction of the revised voters' register according to Decree 92221 PMRT of 7 October 1992 on the special revision of voters' registers. All voters registers will be corrected in all electoral constituencies and polling stations by the administrative commission appointed by decree by the territorial administration and security minister. The timetable for the correction of voters' registers for parliamentary elections is as follows:

The establishment of structures and correction of voters' registers will be carried out from 22 November-10 December. From 10-15 December, voters' registers will be displayed and people will have the right of appeal. Fair copies of the voters' registers will be made in the polling stations from 15-22 December. The voter cards will be published in polling stations from 23-24 December. Voter cards will be distributed in polling stations from (26 December 1993) to 2 January 1994.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

29 Nov 1993

